PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,457—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

**Milkmaid** BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th April | EGYPT | 7912 | ........ | ...... |
| 22nd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ........ | ...... |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6603 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ....... | ... |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ......... | ...... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

---

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,**
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

---

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,807 | Chevalier | 20th April 1905. |
| SYDNEY | 4,255 | Combe | 18th May 1905. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,636 | Verron | 15th June 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,620 | Fiaschi | 29th April 1905, |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 27th May " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

---

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,191 | 1st May 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 5,159 | 20th Apr. 1905. |
| *† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,786 | 27th " " |
| *† TRIESTE | Capt. D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 9th June 1905. |
| *† MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,347 | 8th July 1905, |
| † NIPPON | L. Solch | 6,316 | 27th " " |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON | L. Solchoh | 6,316 | 29th April. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
[illegible] House, 35, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1905.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Apr. 1905. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th May 1905. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th June 1905. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | 609 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | Cogliolo | 17th Apr. 1905. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th May 1905. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | Cogliolo | 17th June 1905. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

---

### CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

---

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

### CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

---

### CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

### FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50 | At Rs | 5-10 p.M. |
| HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10 | " | 5-0 " |
| BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10 | .. | 3-8 " |

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers or VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

---

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

---

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

---

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

### DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

---

### "MINIMAX"
HAND
### FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON. 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November. 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER | Rs. | 37 | 8 |
| REFILLS for above | " | 5 | 0 |

SOLE AGENTS
### MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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### EASTER 1905.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
### MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

### MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

---

### THE ITALIAN STORES.
### C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

---

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

### J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

---

### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY the 12th April at 5 o'clock p.m., to adopt a resolution of respectful remonstrance in regard to the recent utterances of His Excellency Lord Curzon in the Council Chamber and the Convocation Hall of the Calcutta University.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 7th April 1905.

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### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 13th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

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THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 28th April carries 6 Passengers. Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROME" the same Fare. Carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

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### FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 18th April, 1905 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "CLIVE," with all stores and fittings that are on board of her, as she now lies in the West Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882; she is 300 feet long, has 45 feet 8 1/4 inches beam and is 2,722'55 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase-money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 4th April 1905.

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### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 11th April 1905, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY, the 11th April, 1905, to TUESDAY the 25th April 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th March, 1905.

---

### THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

---

### THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1905 at 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

---

### THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company which was advertised to be held on FRIDAY the 31st March 1905, will, instead of that day, be held on MONDAY the 10th April next at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e., LALJEE NARANJEE.
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

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### VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 20th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

LOOK up for JOST'S PATENT PUNKAH MOTOR on another page.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED A FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Beawar Dispensary. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, which includes conveyance and house allowance. Applications with testimonials to be submitted to the CIVIL SURGEON, Ajmer-Rajputana.

WANTED a Piece-goods SALESMAN to give instructions theoritical and Practical in his Line. State terms and qualifications. Box No. 3134 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FOR SALE Championship BILLIARD TABLE by Roberts with all Accessories, as good as new. Box No. 3127A, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby, Row, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 120° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

---

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. J. I. David Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Military Squares Lane, Fort, the teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, sofas, chairs, almyras, cupboards, bedsteads, table at hanging lamp, carpets, etc, etc.

The property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12 instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SUIT No. 443 OF 190.
Khadija Begum
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit, dated the 26th January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. M. S. Captain, Chandulal Dayabhai and Sorabjee Bomanji Vakil, the receivers appointed in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Flour Mill, the household furniture, such as sofas, chair, almyrahs, large cupboard, large pier glasses, candelabras, chandeliers, globe lamps, 1 handsome strong light glass fronted miniature brougham with open quarters, a strong grey waler horse, sets of harness, a large quantity of gold and silver embroidered and silk wearing apparels, two Zanzibar parrots, copper utensils &c., &c.,

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Old Hanuman Lane, Shaik Memon St. and at Parel.

On SATURDAY the 6th proximo: at 4 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Bai Walibai widow of Parshotam Liladhar the following valuable land properties.—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in Old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort walls of Bombay admeasuring 513 4-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's Old No. 342 and New No. 2386, Old Survey No. 46 and New Survey No. 1667, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1436 to 1439 street Nos. 50 to 54 and 1 to 3 and bounded as follows;—that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Old Hanuman Lane, on or towards the south by the back wall of Bode's Chawl, on or towards the East by the property of Lalloo Callianji Mody, and on or towards the West by the property of the late Govindji Thackersey Mooljí, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Walibai, widow of Purshotum Liladhar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and Ground rent land with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring 59 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's Old No. 1086 and New No. 611, Old Survey Nos. 85, 1136 and New Survey No 1737, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No 209 and Street No 16 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the shop of Khoja Peroo Mahomed, on or towards the South by the property of the late Jivan Laljee Maharah on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the West by the property of the said Khoja Peroo Mahomed and which property is in the occupation of the tenants of Walibai, widow of Purshotum Liladhar.

THIRDLY—All those the three several pieces or parcels of Government Toca land or ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Parel village and standing in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 119 the measurement boundaries etc of the said pieces of ground are separately mentioned as follows:—The piece of ground No. 1 containing by admeasurement 1-12 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows;—that is to say, On the East by the ground of Heerabai widow of the late Keshow Cassia Kinny, on the West by the property of Manual De Souza, on the North by the Public Passage, and on the South by the ground of Boodea Shem Kiny. The piece of ground No. 2 containing by admeasurement 16 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows;—that is to say on the East by the ground of Heerabai widow of the late Keshow Kania Kinny, on the West by the property of Manual De Souza, on the North by the Property of Furnanun Gopal Noon and on the south by the Public Passage; and the piece of ground No. 3 containing by admeasurement as 62 square yards be the same little more or less, is bounded as follows—that is to say on the East by the house of Arjoon Abkiny, on the West by the Bhoywady Road, on the North and South by Public Passage and also such other land adjoining the said three pieces or parcels of land which belong to Walibai widow of Purshotom Liladhar and is comprised in her Parel Road Property.

For farther particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs Jehanghier and Seerval Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th April, 1905.

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### MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Abdul Rahman Street, outside the Fort on account of the concerned.

The building materials for removal of the house belonging to the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia, burnt by fire that took place lately in Abdool Rehman Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c. &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th, TUESDAY the 18th instant at 1 p.m. each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery bells forges, India rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders zinc scrap cast and wrought iron steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, tents, locks tyres cut pieces, syphon boxes, earthenware pans, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, Roofing iron work, C. I. Pipes, stoneware pipes, stocks and dies, copper plates, machinery shaftings angle steel bars and steel plates. Urinals brass. Travelling Hand crane and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 10th April, 1905.

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### R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
121, MEADOW'S STREET,
REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

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## TURKISH TOWELS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" | Rs. | 8 0 0 | per doz. |
| "HANDSOME" 44" × 23" | „ | 7 8 0 | „ „ |

## TOWELLING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE | Rs. | 0 6 9 | per yd. |
| RED STRIPED 19" „ | „ | 0 6 9 | „ „ |

## ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

---

## BANKS.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (paid up) | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 12,60,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £110,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Year | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ | 9,720,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | „ | 600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.
Dalney.
Hawai.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Liao-Yang.
London.
Lyons.
Nagasaki.
New York.
Newchang.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Shanghai.
San Francisco.
Tokio.
Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS. FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £800,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpur
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 8,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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### WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PU LI IATE.
LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED,

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamer, on arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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### WANTED

A FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT for the SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY. Pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance per month. He must be fully conversant with the Fire-brigade work and should be capable enough to nicely control the Brigade. He should also be able to take charge of Steam Fire Engines. Applications with Certificates of Competency may be sent to the Undersigned before 30th April.

A. M. GANDHI,
Secretary,
Surat City Municipality.

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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malapuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specific for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
Bengal.

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### PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

---

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1825.

### DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
790 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1903.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

---

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, musnads, hat and book stands, iron safe with Chubb's lock, square piano Singers Hand Sewing machine in very good order.

A number of heads and skins of black buck, chestal, sambar, jackal, boar, panther, bear, lioness, deer, crocodile, etc.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Aston Hall—1035 S.L. and Co. 8-12—5 cases Imitation Silver Lametta.

1035 G L. and Co 13-17—5 cases German Silver wire plated Lametta.

TZ H. B. S. & Co. 5—1 case 4 rolls carriage rubbertyres.

By order of Messrs. C. Flor and Co. and on account of the Insurance Co.

61 C. F. 340 1 case 32 Doz Hair Brushes damaged by the last fire at the Docks.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
1 lady's saddle with patent stirrups.
1 C. B. pony 14 1, 6 years, goes well in both saddle and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, BOILER, FIREPUMP, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Opposite the Mazagon Police Court, by order of the concerned the following machinery:—

1 portable engine 4 to 5 H.P., 60 lbs pressure, in working order with certificate
1 marine type vertical engine with boiler of 15 H. P.
1 Merewether steam fire pump with boiler of 80 lbs. pressure in working order with certificate.
3 hand fire pumps with copper boiler.
1 hand fire pump.
3 winders of 2,5 and 10 tons.
1 bullock gear.
1 pump worked by steam and bullock.
2 brass fire pumps on trollies.

Rubber suction pipe, 1 box new taps and die, 1 smith's furnace, and 1 lot galvanized wire, steam pipes etc.,

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla on FRIDAY the 14th Inst at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Waverly typewriter, microscopes, books, pictures, D. B. gun, 6 Chamber revolver table ornaments, art vases, gold silver & copper coins, aluminium utensils, cooking stove, garden plants, iron safe &c. the property of the late HUGH MONIX, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th Inst at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Hall Gunpowder Road, Mazagon the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture glassware, Crockery and platedware Hink's table and floor lamps, carpets, pictures, fancy table and wall ornaments, blackwood rich open carved cabinets and cabinets brass bound grand cottage piano; Violin guitar clock, electric fan, large size Columbia cooking stove, office shigram broon leather single harness etc, the property of ROBERT LOW Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY SILVERWARE AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaijee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchiens alias Mistry and the late Nawazbai, wife of Bomanjee Rustomjee Moollaferoz consisting of gold wristlets, bangles, necklace, rings kudda, googri, coins, watches, gold neck ornament, neck and watch chains, pearl earrings, loose pearls, diamond earrings, emerald and ruby rings, silver buttons, lota, snuff boxes, vats, plate, spoons and forks, silk sarees with gold and silk borders trousers silk pieces, shawls cotton wearing apparel cups blackwood chests etc.

Also on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cowasbai N. Patel—

1 gold bordered and 2 silk bordered sarrees, 1 silver band necklace, 1 gold ring and 1 necklace.

On account and at the risk of Cooverbai C. Bharucha—

5 gold buttons and 1 bangle.

On account and at the risk of Aimai Dadabhoy—

5 gold buttons, bring and 2 small bangles.

On account and at the risk of Nusserwanjee, servant of Gool:—

1 gold necklace.

On account and at the risk of Bomanji D. Gagrat—

1 gold necklace, 1 watch guard and 2 wristlets.

On account and at the risk of Navazbai M. P. Writer—

8 gold bangles and 1 necklace.

On account and at the risk of the mortgagor—

1 diamond and emerald earring.

The above will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th April 1905.

---

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 16 years and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is quite new. Mrs L. Ashley, Girgaum Bombay."

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THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,
FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.
FROM 7 A. M. TO 5 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,
SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo).............. Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto .............. „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN
FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialties as served in EUROPE.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.
THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.
Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING--
The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

*Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.*

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street,
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.................................. £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ........................ £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-6-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES,
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLIHSED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—
Policies issued (Net)..........5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period .............................. £ 369,655
Annual Income .......................... £1,332,130
Assets .................................. £8,688,242
Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income, with a view to marriage, Satisfactory references given and required, Address, with full particulars "E. R. M. D," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH·
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunrobin, 2319 tons, Captain M R Ransom, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Drumonby. 2353 tons, Captain J L Evans arrived in harbour on Friday from Cape Town 18th March in ballast.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2150 tons, Captain R M McClure, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 28th March with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons, Captain F W Sheckell, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain H Kemp, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1319 tons, Captain H Ihle, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs R O Preston, Mr and Mrs Ratansey Harridas Mr and Mrs W James, Mrs N Goldney and nurse, Mr P Dossa, 2 others and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Own and child, Mrs Pernon, Miss Sterling Miss Brightly Miss Mothersale, Mr Peerbhoy and three others, Essoofally wife and 2 children, Mahomedally wife and child, Nawab D Alli and 3 others and 187 deck.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman ..........................R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..................................................R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .......R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr.....Beauchamp ..............R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.........................

In the Stream,
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Piffard .......................R I Marine

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 8.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 2591 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Eden (bque) | 414 | Souton | | | The Captain |
| Baron Innerdale | 2130 | Crackul | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Melbourne | 2432 | Garde | | | Captain |
| Persopolis | | Capt Abraham | | | Persian Gunboat |
| Sirdhana | 2074 | Robinson | | | M M & Co |
| Kerbella | 1468 | de Grand | | | M M & Co |
| Dundas | 1954 | Case | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Drumonby | 2353 | Evans | | | T M & Co |
| Lord Kelvin | 2150 | McClure | | | W & A G & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Carey | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destinations. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRINCE'S DOCK. | | | | | |
| A | Avristan | 1821 | Beadford | Avonmouth | 15-4 | E Latham & Co |
| C&R | Bodlewell | 2209 | Scurr | Antwerp | 19-4 | M M & Co |
| D&E | Reichstag | 1319 | H Taa | Zanzibar | 10-4 | A Strandes |
| F | Dan Baldaine | [illegible] | Canepa | Genoa | 15-4 | G Crocoo |
| G | Mostari | 11401 | Storey | Aden | 10-4 | B & P S N Co |
| H K R | O'Brien (ship) | 1037 | | Durban | 19-4 | M K & Co |
| M | Afghan | 1439 | Dexter | Not Fixed | | H C Jooeub |
| O | Bleamoor | 2403 | Trieste | Dunkirk | 15-4 | Ralli Bros |
| P | Afrikander | 1771 | Large | Dunkirk | 10-4 | K A Willis |
| | H. WALL P. DOCK | | | | | |
| | Puri | 643 | Ahmed | Mangalore | 10-4 | Shephd & Co |
| | P. D. M, D. D. | | | | | |
| | Egypt | 4178 | London | London | 15-4 | P & O Co |
| | VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 | Australia | 2292 | Tait | Liverpool | 12-4 | W and A G & Co |
| 4 | Ischia | 2784 | Doute | China | 17-4 | G Crocco |
| 5 | Pekin | 2523 | Cooke | Kobe | 11-4 | P & O & Co |
| 6 | Oronsay | 2415 | Ellis | Kobe | 8-4 | F Morrison & Co |
| 7 | Riverdale | 2752 | Hay | Japan | 15-4 | T Morrison & Co |
| 8 | Sahnoor | 2198 | Devison | Jedda | 11-1 | E Tejbhoy |
| 9 | Argenfels | 3658 | Meyer | K'chi | 8-4 | Glade & Co |
| 16 | Regent | 2104 | Cooke | D'kirk | 20-4 | J M'tosh & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Apl. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Drumonby s | Evans | Cape Town Mar 18 |
| 8 | Lord Kelvin s | McClure | Calcutta Mar 28 |
| | Dwarka s | Carey | Busreh April 1 |
| | Virava s | Stunt | Akyab |
| 9 | Nuddea s | Honoun | Rangoon, March 29 |
| | Nyanza s | Macauty | Karachi, April 6 |
| | Firoozi s | Chapman | Newcastle, Feb 7 |
| | Malta s | Peters | Shanghai March 2 |
| | Sealda s | Brown | Rangoon, March 23 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apl. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Onipenta s | Hill | Calcutta |
| | Arcadia s | Cubitt | Aden |
| | Naseri s | Kemp | Persian Gulf |
| 9 | Colenso s | Sheckell | Hull |
| | Dunrobin s | Ransom | Calcutta |

The steamer Reichstag, Captain Ihle, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Drumonby, entered for loading on Saturday for Genoa and Marseilles.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Bulmouth | Novorossish |
| 4 | Goorkha | London |
| 4 | Clan Sutherland | Coast |
| 5 | Zibenghta | Negapatam |
| 5 | Pentakota | Rangoon |

### (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardinia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Lindsay, arrived at London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 6th instant,

HONGKONG, April 8.

The P and O steamer Nubia, left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, left Calcutta for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant and may be expected here on the 17th instant in the morning.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—1825 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—2 bales carpets Latham and Co; 48 bales hemp 10 cwts hemp rope Earnest Lam and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Egypt s—5 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Rejent s—1000 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros.
Zola s—1000 cwts buffalo horns J M Rehmtoola.

FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 15 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwala. 54 cwts gum olibanum 100 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—50 tons old iron E B Pareigh.

FOR HONGKONG.
Pekin s—22 cwts shark fins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 cwts Ivory E Passya.
Ischia s—1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 5 cwts black aloes P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ischia s—200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Pekin s—500 bales cotton Glad and Co; 290 bales cotton J B Petit and Co.
Oronsay s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.
Riverdale s—2000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 3500 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

ASTHMADYNE,
A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.
DOSE :—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—
Re. 1 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 7.

| SECURITIES— | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £91 | = — 1-8 |
| 3 do, Rentes | £99 1-4 | = — 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan | £107 1-2 | = unchanged |
| 3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £66 1-8 | = — 1-16 |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London | 25 9-16 | = + 1-8 |
| 3 months hence | 25 7-16 | = + 1-8 |
| Spot in New York | 55 1-8 | = + 1-8 |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·15 | = — ·01 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20·48 | = unchanged |
| New York Demand | 4·86 1-4 | = — 1-8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England | 2 1-2 per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 per cent | = do |
| 3 „ „ | 2 1-8 per cent | = do |
| 4 „ „ "Fine" Trade Bills | 2 3-8 per cent | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 2 5-8 per cent | = do |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to day loans | 1 3-8 per cent | = — 1-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 1 3-4 per cent | = unchanged |

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-4 sellers, tone easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 1-2 buyers, tone steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Welsh Prince

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | 40,000 |
| Gold do | 100,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta | 40,000 |
| Gold do | 30,000 |

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·27 — 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 13,000. Futures closed dull.

| April-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|
| 4·11 | 4·13 | 4·15 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sep.-Oct. |
| 4·16 | 4·17 | 4·17 |
| —3 | —3 | —4 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 4·18 | 4·19 | 4·20 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports | 39,000 bales |
| Do. last year | 7,000 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain | 25,000 „ |
| Do. do Continent | 3,000 „ |

IN NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 8·05 unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 7·59+5 * |
| Do. do. December | 7·81+5 * |

* Advanced owing to "bull" support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 7 1-2 unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 7·46+5 |
| Do. do. October | 7·57+4 |
| Tone at close | quiet |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 7th April, 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 14,310 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,134 cwts. |
| Linseed | 16,670 „ |
| Rape, Ral and Mustard | 1,692 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 1,234 „ |
| Poppyseed | 1,323 „ |
| Groundnuts | 1,199 „ |
| Castorseed | 2,605 „ |
| Rice | 1,435 „ |
| Myrabollams | 1,981 „ |
| Cottonseed | 11,317 „ |
| Mowraseed | nil |
| Gram | 416 „ |
| Joowar | 12,355 „ |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, April 8.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98.15 |
| 1st Settlement | 98·14 |

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 9th | March | 2 1-2 | per cent |
| Bank of Bombay do | 6th | April | 6 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do | 6th | do | 6 | do |
| Bank of Madras do | 3rd | do | 7 | do |

Exchange—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s. 3 31-32d |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 3-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 138 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 133 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 185 |
| Japan 30 do do | 149 |

LINSEED—Tone quieter.

| | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready sellers... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Forward Apl.-May Suttah... | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| RAPESEED—Tone steady. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 15 | 0 to 6 |
| Do. Forward Apl.-May... | ...... | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Forward Apl.-May... | ...... | | |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready nominal | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Forward Apl.-May... | ...... | | |
| POPPYSEED—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Forward May sellers | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| CASTORSEED—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 27 | 8 | 0 |
| GINGELLYSEED.—Tone nothing doing. | | | |
| Yellow Hingenghat sellers... | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady. | | | |
| White Delhi ready | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. Do Apl.-May | 4 | 6 | 6 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)... | 165 | 153 | ... | 25 April. |
| Bengals, M, G Ry terms...... | 170 | 160 | ... | |
| Sind-Punjab M G. | 169 | 159 | ... | |
| Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.) | 179 | 173 | ... | |
| Khandeish do. | ... | 169 | 163 | |
| Jalgaon do. | ... | 171 | 165 | |
| Khundwa do. | ... | 173 | 167 | |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G)<br>Karanja do. do. do.<br>Akola do. do. do. | 180 | 174 | ... | |
| Oomra, good staple (M,G.) | 189 | 183 | ... | |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) | 184 | 178 | ... | |
| Nagpore and Kampti do | 190 | 184 | ... | |
| Broach (M,-G.) | 201 | 198 | 195 | |
| Dharwar (S.-G) | ... | ... | 195 | 25 May |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 184 | Do |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated sales | 6,000 bales. |
| Imports | 18,000 „ |

| Apl.-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|
| 4·12 | 4·14 | 4·16 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| July-Aug | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 4·17 | 4·18 | 4·18 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| Oct.-Nov | Nov-Dec. | Dec-Jan. |
| 4·19 | 4·20 | 4·21 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |

COTTON.—The local market continues steady and prices are unchanged. There is a moderate small enquiry from exporters, and mills for ready cotton, which good sellers are meeting, but for forward delivery there is little doing, owing to the difficulty experienced by sellers, in obtaining the quality required in Oomras, and the smallness of the crop of Westerns and Saw Ginned.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| Surats | quiet |
| Good Bhownuggur | ...... |
| The Manchester Market has been | firm |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 91 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 99 1/4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 107 1/2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 66 1/8 |
| Bar Silver | 25 9/16 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—April 3, at Allahabad, the wife of C N Kelly, of a son.

WOOLGER—April 2, at Calicut, the wife of U A Woolger, of the Malabar Steam Saw Mills, Kallai, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COTTON—DWYER—April 3, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Revd R W H Stuart, Chaplain, William Gordon Lynch Cotton, M I C E, to Adelaide Ciceley Dwyer, widow of the late J N Dwyer and daughter of the late Charles Vavasour, Sandford.

DEATH.

HENNESY—April 4, at Wellington, Bryan Hennesy, aged 79, years.

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An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c.
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Rs 1 per bottle.
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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-55m., 2-43a. Low water, 8-0m., 8-34a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay, meeting in the Corporation Hall, 5-30 p. m.
Kohinoor Mills Company meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the common jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock instead of this (Monday) morning.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection :—Four Abyssinian Guinea-fowls (numida ptilorhyncha) by Major F. Lock, through the Bombay Natural History Society; 2 Thrushes by Dr. Weatherall; one Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (Pterogale pencillata) by Mr. W. Moran.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Kashiram Narayen, a mill-hand, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived in Forjett street. For the last four days he had been suffering from plague and had delrium on Saturday night. Early yesterday morning he was missed from his bed and on a search being made his dead body was found lying in an almost empty well hard by. A verdict of suicide while in delirium of plague was returned.

AN OPHTHALMIC OPERATION.—At the last prize distribution at the Grant Medical College, at which Lord Lamington presided, his Excellency, seeing that Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., the Parsee millionaire, was suffering from cataracts in his eyes, offered him the services of Major Yarr, his own medical officer, in case Mr. Wadia had an operation performed upon him. Mr. Wadia had accepted the offer kindly made to him; and a successful operation was performed on him on Wednesday last by Lieut. Colonel Herbert, ophthalmic surgeon at the Jamsetji Hospital, with the assistance of Major Yarr.

FIRE.—The loft of a two-storeyed house belonging to one Ruttonsey Poonja, and situated in Khand Bazar, Mandvi, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday. On an intimation being given to the Fire Brigade Stations, the Municipal fire engines were quickly run on the spot and got the flames under control within twenty minutes. The roof of the house was burnt down. At the time of the fire there were old account books in the loft, while other parts of the building were used for storing articles of grocery, and were in the occupation of Lowji Madhowji Gheewalla and Sulleman Ismailji Golwalla. The owner of the house has sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 1,500. and the damage caused to the goods of the two tenants by water is estimated at Rs. 800. The cause of the fire is not known.

SENT TO A REFORMATORY.—Narbharam Ganda, a Hindu lad of about twelve years of age, who was put up Saturday morning before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft said that his mother had turned him out, because he had committed thefts from time to time. His mother would not have anything to do with him because he had grown to be a young thief. On the first occasion when he was arrested for theft, he was let go with a warning. On the second occasion he was flogged, but now he was willing to go to the Reformatory to learn some craft that could be the means to his earning an honest livelihood. A "pardashi" private coachman, named Coobhar deposed to having gone on Friday at about 10 a.m. to Mumbadavi Temple for worship with six rupees in his jacket-pocket under his "paharen." The accused, who was there, picked his pocket and was arrested by a "ramoshi." The accused, who made a clean breast of the offence was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for five years.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 10, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters before the 13th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 10, 1905.

1 The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday (to-morrow) and proceed to Middle ground for 'Defence Light Stations'. Every man must make a point of being present.

2 Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a concert at the B V A Club on Saturday, the 15th instant at 9-30 p.m. Col Russell will preside and he hopes that all members of the Corps and their families will attend.

## A RETURNED PILGRIM.

ON Saturday morning Apollo Bunder was the scene of much excitement and bustle in connection with the arrival of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, the well-known Borah philanthropist, by the Karachi mail steamer Dwarka. Some months ago, Mr. Adamjee, who has founded the Borah sanitarium at Churney Road and established various charities in Bombay and his native country, performed an act of great piety by proceeding for the fourth time on a pilgrimage to Kerbella, from which he has returned to Bombay. The Karachi mail steamer generally arrives in Bombay about 7 a.m., and from that hour large numbers of Borahs commenced to assemble at Apollo Bunder, where Mr. Adamjee was to land until the passengers' pavilion and its surroundings were densely packed by Borahs and a sprinkling of members of other sections of the native community, while a string band played selections of music for their amusement. A number of the leading Borah merchants left the bunder in three steam launches for the steamship Dwarka with a view to escort Mr. Adamjee to the bunder; but these gentlemen as well as the crowds at the bunder had to exercise patience for a long time, for the Dwarka was nearly two hours behind time. The steam launch bringing Mr. Adamjee and his friends returned to the bunder at 10 o'clock, when he received an ovation which might excite the envy of many a citizen. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were showered upon him in abundance, and amidst peals of cheers, he, in the company of his sons, drove away from the bunder.

A procession of hundreds of Borah citizens in carriages and on foot, followed Mr. Adamjee to his old family residence in Phool Gully, where an extensive shamianah had been erected for an assemblage of the whole Borah community, and where further floral offerings were made to him. He was accommodated on a "dais" specially made for the occasion. The "Amil" of the Machee Bazar Borah mosque, by direction of the Moolaji or chief high priest, read and presented an address of welcome and congratulation from the whole Borah community to Mr. Adamjee, in which his many good qualities of head and heart were enumerated at considerable length, and gratification was expressed at his return from his arduous pilgrimage in greatly improved health. The "Amil" was followed by Mr. Zanzaria, a young Borah orator, who drew a glowing picture of Mr. Adamjee's charity and beneficence, saying that he had added to his countrymen's obligations to him by spending large sums of money in the course of his pilgrimage. Mr. Tyebhoy, the Moolajee's "Amil," then presented to Mr. Adamjee a rich shawl in the name of the Borah community. Mr. Mahomedalli, eldest son of Mr. Adamjee, made suitable acknowledgments on behalf of his father to the Moolaji as well as to the entire Borah community for the honours they had done him. This was followed by a banquet, the cost of which was defrayed from subscriptions raised among the community, and in which some ten thousand Borahs joined. It was the second large banquet given by the community to Mr. Adamjee, the first having been given when he was made High Sheriff of Bombay some years ago.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RABI CROPS.

THE forecast of the rabi crops of Bengal, 1904-1905 is as under :—

This forecast furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the rabi crops, with the exception of wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and sugarcane, for which separate forecasts are issued. The crops included in this forecast are summer rice, barley, gram, tobacco, poppy and other food and non-food crops which are harvested between February and April. These latter embrace the important pulses, rahar, kalai, mung, peas, lentils khesari and kurti, also buck-wheat, "cheena" potatoes, yams, melons, chillies and other spices as well as oats and rabi vegetable crops.

The character of the season.—Rainfall in October was for the most part deficient. Bihar is the only division in which the rainfall was above the normal. Drought prevailed since then until January when rainfall was again general. In February the rabi crops were seriously jeopardised by hail, frost, and rain. The damage occurred chiefly in the Bihar districts where the bulk of the rabi crops are grown; but the Rajshahi Division also suffered to some extent. Rahar tobacco, khasari peas and vegetable seem to have suffered most severely, and in the Patna district linseed. On the whole the season was very unfavourable one for the growth of crops in the northern part of the province.

Area sown.—The normal area sown with the various rabi crops in the province dealt with in the forecast amounts to, according to the district returns which are summarised in Appendix I 10,040,400 acres as against 10,053,300 acres, which was the normal area sown last year. The change is due to the revision of the estimates of normal area by the District Officers of Hooghly, Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jatpaiguri, Mymensingh, Noakhali Purnea, Angul, and Ranchi. The area actually sown this year is estimated at 9,405,100 acres against 9,605,500 acres sown last year. According to the figures of District Officers, 4,705,724 acres out of the normal area and 2,462,495 acres out of the current area represent "ascertained areas," the remaining figures in each case being approximations.

Outturn.—From Appendix I it will be seen that only Balasore expects a 100 per cent. crop. In five districts, viz., 24 Parganas, Khulna, Darjeeling, Backergunge and Bhagalpur, the estimates vary from 90 to 99 per cent.; in nine between 80 to 89 and in 18 others between 70 and 79 per cent. Nine districts anticipate a crop between 60 to 69 per cent., while Nadia, Jalpaiguri, and Palamau expect an outturn varying from 50 and 59 per cent.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn for the province, as a whole, amounts to only 75 per cent., of a normal crop as against 87 per cent., which was their estimate for last year. Considering the damage caused by frost in February the estimate of the District Officers is not unduly pessimistic. In fact, I should be inclined to reduce the figures to 70 per cent. I have not however changed the figures reported from the districts.

Gross outturn of summer rice.—As shown in the Appendix II, the gross yield of summer rice for the province may be put down at 2,873,100 cwt. as against 2,923,800 cwt, of last year.

## THE WEATHER.

( BY TELEGRAPH. )

SIMLA, April 8.

A depression now lies over the east of the United Provinces. Precipitation has occurred in the West Himalayas. Assam, South Peninsula, and Trivandrum report two inches. Local rain is likely in Bengal, Assam and possible in the South Peninsula.

SIMLA, April 9.

Depression had fallen in the east of the United Provinces yesterday, and was advanced into Central Bengal. Local rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, North East and South Peninsula. Chittagong, Jessore report 1 1-2 inches; Barisal, Narayanganj, Shillong, Gopalpur, Trincomale 1 inch. Local rain continues probably in Bengal and Assam and is possible in North Burma and South Peninsula.

### THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

| Days | Temperature | | Rainfall | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | Max. | Min. | Inches | Cents |
| 6th | 82° | 66° | — | — |
| 7th | 83° | 65° | — | — |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise at Jaipur and a brisk to rapid fall at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Mormugao. The barometer is above the average everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Hoshangabad and Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature variations are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 59° at Sirsa and Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Raipur, Mormugao, Belgaum, Calicut, Bellary, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Bangalore. Weather appears to be unsettled in the United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A BERLIN physician, as the result of investigation, says that out of one thousand girls, who played the piano before the age of 12 years he found six hundred cases of nervous diseases; whereas out of the same number who did not play the instrument he found but one hundred cases. The author of these experiments states that the piano should never be used by a child before the age of 16 years, and only two hours a day at the maximum.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1905.

## SOME TRANSPORT AND ORDNANCE LESSONS.

LITERATURE on the present war is likely to be as plentiful as that on the war in South Africa. Everybody, who has seen anything of the war and can write, is apparently determined to bring out a book. The demand exists and there will be the supply. We have had one, "With Kuroki in Manchuria." Now we have another, "A Modern Campaign, or War and Wireless Telegraphy in the Far East." The writer is Mr. David Fraser, special correspondent to the "Times." He wrote his descriptions of fighting a few days after each battle, while events were fresh in his mind. Since then, he has checked them by official accounts and he asks that, until a military work is compiled, his version shall be accepted as the narrative of an eye-witness. A chapter, dealing with artillery, was written before the British Government decided to re-arm, but Mr. Fraser left it in the book to show how, in respect of ordnance, the country had been served by those responsible for its armament and how we stand in relation to foreign Powers until the new guns are provided. He describes the gun with which our artillery is armed as little better than a pop-gun in comparison with the weapons of other Powers. Its effective range is four thousand yards. The utmost speed with which it can be aimed and fired, even when fitted with the Clarke spade for diminishing recoil, is six rounds per minute. Besides which, the rifling of the guns used in South Africa is much worn, a fact that greatly interferes with accurate shooting. French, German, Russian, Austrian, and Italian guns, all throw heavier projectiles, effective at greater ranges, whilst the artillery of the two first-named countries is genuinely quick-firing and that of Russia partially so. If, asks Mr. Fraser, the correctness of the hypothesis is admitted—that a storm of sharpnel is of inestimable value at some psychological moment in an action—then what comparison can there be between the gun, firing over twenty rounds per minute, and that firing six? Would any one suggest that it is proper for our infantry to take the field with single loading rifles against troops armed with magazine rifles. Yet, it would be tantamount to doing so, if we asked our present artillery to face quick-firers.

Japanese transport did not meet the unqualified admiration of Mr. Fraser. Admirably designed carts and a transportation scheme that seemed to work so smoothly were doomed to stultification by the employment of inadequate draught power. To begin with, the horses hardly deserved, according to British ideas, to be called horses at all. So far as the author could judge, none stood over 14·2 in stature. Of the thousands he saw, none possessed good bone or good quarters. In fact, a more weedy, light-boned, badly-ribbed, slack-loined lot of animals it would be difficult to conceive. The carts they drew are excellent. They consist of a platform of light bars of wood, six feet long and thirty inches broad, placed upon an axle fitted with wheels three feet in height, so that the floor of the cart is raised from the level of the ground only some eighteen inches. In front there is a skeleton framework of light iron rising two feet above the body of the cart, upon which is a seat for the driver. The shafts, after leaving the side of the cart, make a sweep upward so as to reach the level of the flanks of an ordinary sized Japanese horse. The wheels look very little stouter than those of a perambulator, but being built of thoroughly seasoned wood and being well tyred, they are much stronger than they look. The whole cart is bound together and braced by light iron-work. Harness, which is of a very serviceable kind, and cart together, weigh four hundred pounds. "A flimsy cart" is the verdict, until it is realised to what use the cart is put by the Japanese. In discussing the transport facilities of the Japanese, it has to be remembered that the requirements of their armies are, primarily, rice for the troops, and secondarily barley for the horses. Everything else is of minor importance, except ammunition, which, of course, is carried in wagons of heavy make, similar to those used by European armies. Both rice and barley are packed in light gunny-bags enclosed in thickly woven straw mats, the former weighing about seventy pounds and the latter about forty pounds. These weights and packages are highly convenient to deal with, lending themselves to cart, pack, or coolie transport with a facility impossible in the heavy sacks and boxes used by our own Commissariat.

The Japanese horses to some extent resemble Japanese men. They may not be physical giants, but they have the pluck of giants, which is better. The skinny, weedy horses step jauntily along with their carts. Every neck is arched, every coat shines like silk, every eye bright and every ear alert. Precisely the same was noticed in the same animals after three months' work. The Japanese have the reputation of being bad horse-mounters, and so they are, as far as equitation is concerned. But in dealing with their transport horses they have exercised great judgment. They have acted on the principle which a prudent man adopts in regard to his income—that of living within it. They ask a horse to do only that which is easily within his compass. They load him not with what he can pull on the level road, but with what he can drag up a steep mountain-pass without inducing serious fatigue. Cart and load are well within the capacity of the animal. Twelve to eighteen miles loaded and the return journey light is the task usually allotted to the horse and cart, and it has been found that work to this extent can be endured for twenty to thirty consecutive days, after which the horses become rather fine drawn and are given a day off. Coolie transport is arranged with similar care and the load is kept well within the carrier's capacity. Each coolie-cart carries a load of three hundred pounds, does fifteen miles per day and the return journey unladen. At a pinch they can do thirty miles with a full load. So well, says Mr. Fraser, is it within the powers of the appointed number of coolies to manage their work that their strength to each coolie cart is frequently cut down to four or even three. The percentage of sickness among these men, he found to be astonishingly small, viz., two per cent. The intermittent labour of a kind accomplished without any undue strain on the vitality and the simple, yet ample, ration of rice, have built up these young fellows, almost chosen for compactness of physique, into splendid specimens of their race. Further, the Japanese have taken our Indian pack-saddle and reduced its weight by half. They have taken the pattern of the Indian Commissariat cart and made it so light that it can be drawn by a single horse and capable of travelling by roads which we should find impassable. They have already taught us many lessons, and will teach us many more before the end of the war.

**THE MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.** WE have received a copy of the proceedings at the quarterly meeting of that now well-known institution, the Mercantile Marine Service Association, which affords ample evidence of the activity of the Association in matters affecting the Mercantile Marine and its masters and officers. The appointment of a Committee by the Admiralty to consider the whole question of signalling as between the Royal Navy and merchant ships is a direct outcome of the charges, which have been levelled at the head of merchant seamen by Royal Naval Officers. These grievances have been simmering for some years, and it has been the duty of the Association on several occasions to offer practical suggestions which, had they been adopted as a whole, would have avoided much irritation. However, the formation of the Committee and the wise action of the Admiralty in inviting representatives of the several shipmasters' societies to sit thereon will doubtless assist in the elucidation of the difficulties, which hamper the more general practice of signalling at sea. Then, there is the question of the inefficiency of sailing ship fog horns—a veritable peril of the sea—and condemned over two decades ago—which has been engaging the attention of the Association for a long time, and is still being followed up with the determination that it shall be satisfactorily settled in the interest of safe navigation. Another question of interest concerns the charges, made against masters of British ships, of improper navigation in the Bosphorus. From testimony in the hands of the Association, it is clearly shown that the boot is on the other foot, and that the pilots of the Bosphorus are the culprits. The Association is an admirable one in nearly every respect, its aims being directed to raise the status of the Mercantile Marine, but we regret to find that such an important question as the increasing number of aliens employed in the Mercantile Marine every year, officers as well as men, is one which receives very little attention at the hands of the Association. Surely, a subject of such supreme importance to the British personnel of our Mercantile Marine is worthier of greater attention, and the Association might well be deemed to be remiss in its duties to members, if it neglects to enter upon a crusade against the employment of aliens. It is true that Captain Trenery, the Vice-President of the Association, at the recent quarterly meeting touched briefly upon the subject, and that Captain J. Keay, the President, also commented on it, but what is required is strenuous action, and not a mere discussion of the question leading up to nothing. The Association numbering, as it does, amongst its members, the pick of masters and officers in our Mercantile Marine is powerful and influential enough to bring about a change in the present order of things, if only it knows how to rightly apply its power. Debates on the question at quarterly meetings will accomplish very little good unless backed up by a show of power, and when the Association has thrown the weight of its influence into the scale, we may expect to see less foreign seamen employed in our Mercantile Marine. It has been stated that the supply of British seamen is growing less every year, and that shipmasters are forced to employ foreigners, because they cannot make up their complements with British seamen. This, however, is merely a cloak to disguise the fact that British seamen have been ousted from the field by foreigners, who can be got to sign on for less wages and who are consequently more favoured by shipowners and shipmasters. The British seamen are there and in plenty, if only shipowners make up their minds to have them and none others. It is probable that in many cases they would have to be taken from shore occupations.

**FOREIGN BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.** THE establishment of a British Chamber of Commerce in Italy, the seat of which is at Genoa, should draw the British business men in Italy together and strengthen their hands against the competition of other countries. To those at Home who are interested in the Italian trade, the institution should be of great benefit as affording means for testing the credit and capacity of persons employed in Italy as agents, and generally preventing the fraudulent practices of a certain class, whose object is to get the goods of confiding importers into their hands and dispose of them to their own advantage. When these men know that the interests of British trade are watched over by men of business, who know all the intricacies of the market and all the business men who compose it, they may, it is hoped, be more careful in their proceedings. As the Chamber becomes better known, it will also form more and more a medium for trade inquiries, and as it can frankly give an opinion on the credit of individuals and firms it will be the best source of information for traders. In spite of repeated warnings, British manufacturers are far too ready to consign large quantities of goods to any one who asks for them, without obtaining money on account, a banker's reference or, in fact, taking any precautions which might save them from bare-faced fraud. The other Chambers established abroad are doing valuable work, which is bringing them increasing support and spreading belief in their practical utility. It was only a few weeks ago that the President at the annual meeting of the British Chamber in Paris announced that several inquiries regarding its procedure had been received from parties intending to establish similar institutions elsewhere.

**THE EARTHQUAKE.** THE more accurately the details of the havoc wrought by the earthquake become known, the greater the disaster appears. And the whole tale is not yet told. Besides the devastation at Dharmsala, there has been terrible destruction and loss of life in the Kangra Valley. It will be difficult to accurately estimate how many natives have perished in the area of disturbance. Among the troops at Dharmsala 470 are said to have been killed, and the population in the villages round about has been largely destroyed. Palampur is practically wiped out. As to the loss at Kangra the latest account puts it at over 4,000, so that only a very few of the inhabitants have escaped. Many villages no longer exist. Of Europeans, over twenty are known to have been killed at Dharmsala and seven are reported injured. Three missionaries are stated to be among the dead at Kangra and the fate of others is uncertain. The wife and family of a native pastor have also perished. The fears in regard to Kashmir have fortunately not been justified, only comparatively slight damage being reported from Srinagar. The known details of the disaster are terrible enough. Amidst the gloom of tragedy on a vast scale, it is at least satisfactory to know that measures for the relief of the survivors in the ruined districts have been promptly taken. To these his Majesty's thoughtful message of sympathy will be especially welcome. The suggestion by the leading journal that a Mansion House Fund should be opened for the relief of those who have suffered loss by the calamity will doubtless be readily taken up. It will demonstrate the practical sympathy which exists in England for a country and a people which have to suffer calamities of every description on a vast scale. Famine, disease and the convulsions of nature make up a dread trinity from whose ravages India seems destined continually to suffer, and all we can do is to mitigate the horror for those who survive these visitations. In the present appalling disaster every effort is being made to relieve those who can be relieved.

THE Viceroy arrived at Rampur on Thursday and attended a State banquet on the following evening.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Arcadia were:—Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir W. and Lady Stewart-Dick-Cunningham, and Lady Mary Tagart.

THE Government of Madras is seeking the sanction of the Government of India to an investigation by Sir Frederick Nicholson into the question of developing the valuable inland and marine fisheries of the Presidency.

EARTHQUAKES are by no means uncommon in India. With regard to Bengal alone records exist of convulsions in 1760, 1810, 1842, 1885, 1888, and 1897. It would seem that earthquakes in this part of the country emanate from the volcanic regions surrounding the eastern half of the continent, whereas the severe shocks felt in Northern India originate for the most part in the north of Kashmir and the adjacent localities.

ON the arrival of the P. and O. Mail steamer Marmora, at Colombo on the 5th instant, Captain Langhorne, made the following report:—"On Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 2 a.m., when 350 miles south-east of the Ceylon coast, we crossed the track of three large vessels steaming slowly east-north-east. The night was dark but clear, and the nearest vessel by her lights had the appearance of a battleship."

MR. UPCOT, Chairman of the Railway Board, is at present visiting the coalfields of Jherria, Sanctoria and Giridhi. This is doubtless with a view to a reduction in rates for the carriage of coal to the north, as very urgent representations have been made to the Government about the deputation of the northern districts to supply wood fuel for domestic purposes; and the expansion of industrial operations in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Lucknow Agra and Cawnpore would also be assisted materially if fuel for motive power was less costly.

THE "Indian Daily Telegraph" understands that a Syndicate, at the head of which is the Hon'ble Mr. A. McRobert, has been successfully formed for the purpose of rescuing the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company from its present difficulties. Some Rs. 8 lakhs of new capital will be issued and taken up by the Syndicate, whose primary object is to save something for the ordinary shareholders. The management will be reorganised, and it is hoped that an era of prosperity is still in store for a concern which has had such a chequered existence.

ACCORDING to reports from Ayuthia, Siam, a mermaid has taken to haunting the river bank, and she was seen by a Chinaman as late as the 16th ultimo. The man went down to the river to bathe, and so he declares, was forcibly seized by the mermaid, who did all she could to carry him off to her cave in the river bed. He very properly objected to anything so irregular, and his cries for help brought rescuers to the spot, and they succeeded in releasing him from the embrace of the amphibious female. The Chinaman said he saw the mermaid very distinctly under the water, and that she had long, waving hair, and very sharp teeth.

A RECENT note dealing with American college "yells" has called down upon me, says "T. P.'s Weekly," the wrath of an Aberystwyth reader. He declares that the Welsh "yells" are fully up to the Transatlantic level, and forwards a couple of examples. The University of North Wales has a yell something like this: "Bravo, bravissimo, ray, ray, ra-o-rock! Ray-ray-ra-o-rock! Ray-ray-ray-o-rock!" At Aberystwyth the cry is "Hip-hip-hur-aber; Hip-hip-hur-aber; Hip-hip-hur-Aberystwyth! With a pip and a pang, and a yip and a yang. Yak! Yak! Yak!"

A REMARKABLE comedy in high finance is now being enacted in St. Petersburg in connection with the so-called internal loan. It is positively stated that the bankers of the city have accepted £15,000,000 of the total sum of £20,000,000 proposed, but throughout business circles in the city, there is absolute incredulity as to the bona fides of the transaction. Public subscriptions would never be forthcoming, owing to the general feeling of insecurity and the general belief is that a comedy is being enacted to hoodwink foreign countries. Striking instances of such a thing might be cited in the past.

## INSURANCE FOR THE SOLDIER.

(BY AN EX-NON-COM)

THE chief attraction of all kinds of service must lie not so much in the material conditions pervading the period of service, as in the prospects afforded on the completion of it. So it is with soldiering. Liberal monetary reward at the conclusion of service possesses a magnetism not to be found in concessions (not free from suspicion) granted during service. It may be asserted that, however much they may influence the calculating class, ultimate pecuniary compensations cannot influence in any great degree that vast number who are driven from omnipotent circumstances to seek sanctury in uniform. Granted; but to lure your fish into the net is surely not so great a desirability as to prevent them from prematurely wriggling out, since bait must be paid for; and the immediate bait will avail little if the encircling net be not sound.

But the final prospect, writes an Ex-Non-Com, in the "Pall Mall Gazette" must be one of definite reward, not, as is universally (and erroneously) stated, more work. Men cannot be induced to enlist by promises of eight hours' work daily on discharge, shovelling or digging; but rather by the offer instead of something that will insure them from the necessity for too strenuous labour. Let lack of prospect of employment on return to civil life as the chief recruiting deterrent be replaced with more accuracy by attractive, tangible reward.

At one time in the history of the Army no man left the service under normal circumstances without receiving a sum of at least £21. This came about through the Government saving 2d. per diem (hypothetically, from the soldier's pay), to be handed him in a lump sum at the conclusion of his service. In those days we heard less of recruiting difficulties; further, the risk of forfeiting that sum was a great corrective of conduct, and deterrent to desertion. Then an allowance of 3d. per diem was added to the soldier's pay, but simultaneously deferred pay was dropped; the immediate bait was increased to the weakening of the net. Almost immediately it became necessary to inaugurate the short-service system to obtain recruits. Under the new state of things the only gratuity on discharge the short-service man receives is £2, and the long-service man £1 for each year of service. Men are now asked to enlist for a longer period than was in vogue during the deferred pay era, yet the final inducement held out to them is of comparative insignificance. The unsubstantial pensions, only granted after twenty-one years' service, are to the average recruit quite mythical; their inadequacy and complexity are a perennial source of dissatisfaction; their power as a recruiting allurement is practically nil. Yet their cost to the country during the present financial year is £1,676,000; and the total number of men profiting thereby is 84,380. Still, being an established institution, based with a just regard to rank and the terminus "ad quem" of the senior and responsible portion of the rank and file, their obsolescence is the reverse of desirable. But to seek to improve them is after all, to pander to a minority only; an ideal reform must benefit all equally, and incidentally, prove a potent lure to the outsider. In view of the many additions that have been made to the pay of the soldier in recent years, it is scarcely fair to expect the Government to bear the whole cost; and it is also very desirable that the soldier should have a personal interest in the matter. The following scheme will be seen to be sufficiently substantial without unduly outraging economy.

From the pay of each soldier 1d. per diem, should be deducted, the Government adding a further 1d., and the yearly sum of £3 (roughly speaking) thus arrived at, invested on the soldier's behalf. An annuity of £3 at 2 1/2 per cent. will, in fifteen years, total some £53 14s., in twenty years £76 12s., and in twenty-five years £102 8s. Every man leaving the Army under normal circumstances, and before becoming entitled to pension, should receive the full amount thus accruing; all men discharged to a life pension, medically unfit, free—at their own request or by purchase—should receive merely the sum represented by their own savings, namely, half the amounts specified above; and men discharged for misconduct, etc., should forfeit both their own and the Governmental savings. Under the present system every man who does not receive a pension is granted a gratuity of £1 for each year of service. Therefore, by investing for these men 1d. per diem, there would be an increase of 10s. per mon per year over the present rates. At a rough calculation it may by said that about 14 per cent. of the Army finally receive pensions. Therefore, putting the residue at 180,000, the suggested scheme would mean an increase of £90,000 annually. Let it be assumed that pensions are only granted after twenty years' service. Then, for the (approximate) 30,000 who are to eventually receive pensions, the Government have in twenty years invested £900,000, which sum will have increased by compound interest to £1,140,000, leaving a total balance profit to the Government of £240,000, or £12,000 per year. Therefore, against the additional annual expenditure of £90,000 must be set the above £12,000, the Governmental money saved from men discharged as medically unfit, by purchase, etc., which ought quite easily to total another £10,000 yearly, and the personal and Governmental money realised from deserters and men discharged for misconduct. So that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the suggested scheme would not cost the country, in the aggregate, more than £60,000 annually.

What are the benefits to be set against the expenditure of even £60,000 yearly? Of primordial importance—the indisputable gain to recruiting, and auxiliary to that: (1) the man going to pension has a nice sum (over £51, if he had served twenty-five years) assured to him wherewith to settle down in civilian life, start in business, or invest in an immediate life annuity, which would bring a welcome addition of 2d. per diem to his pension; (2) every man leaving the service in a normal manner would have a sum (just double the amount saved from his pay) to comfortably ensure him from want until he obtained employment: and (3) there would exist a powerful incentive to good conduct and prolongation of service. The old deferred pay system has demerits: (1) it only accrued for the private for the first twelve years of his service; (2) he could not receive it until he was finally discharged, perhaps nine or ten years later; (3) any man who was discharged, free or by purchase received absolutely nothing; and (4) however long the Government held the money soldier received not a penny as interest. The plan as out-lined would abolish all these abuses.

It remains for the Government to say whether, in the present uncertain state of recruiting—inevitable under the retarding influence of so long a term of service without corresponding compensation—the expenditure of a sum even ten times that suggested above is not of ineffable insignificance when compared with the benefits which must accrue to the shrouding of the spectre Conscription!

THE monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with colour and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams, and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. Already between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 stamps have been used.

THE Danish margarine manufacturers are opposed to the amendment by a bill now before Parliament of the Danish Margarine Act of 1897. The bill provides that 10 per cent of sesame oil shall be added to all margarines, in order that the adulteration of butter by the addition of margarine shall be easy of detection. They urge that the intended enactment will make margarine dearer and give it a "prickling flavour" objectionable to consumers. They further complain that foreign margarine is imported into Denmark duty free, while the Danish manufacturers have to pay duty on oil, coal, salt, wood, &c. used in their industry. In this connection it may be noted that the German import duty on butter makes it pay to import cream from Denmark and churn it into butter on the other side of the German frontier. Meantime the export of Finnish butter to Denmark continues on a fairly large scale, and last week was nearly 1,300 casks, as against 900 the week before.

## IMPENDING NAVAL BATTLE.

### TOGO AND ROZHDESTVENSKY.

### A MEETING IN THE STRAITS.

### FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

A "Standard" telegram from Singapore states that twenty-seven warships, believed to be Japanese, have been sighted cruising seventy miles south-west of Penang.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the steamer Tara reports having sighted forty-seven Russian ships, 130 miles north of Singapore.

Reuter (Penang) wires that steamers report having sighted both Russian and Japanese warships in the Straits and an engagement is expected.

A telegram from Reuter's Agent at Singapore dated 3 p. m. this afternoon states that the Russian fleet, twenty-five of which are transports, is now passing Singapore steering north-east.

LONDON, April 9.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the Baltic fleet, composed of six battleships, nine cruisers, eight destoyers, three converted Hamburg-American liners, three volunteer steamers, sixteen colliers, one salvage ship and one hospital ship, were steaming eight knots when passing Singapore.

They bore evidence of a long voyage in tropical waters, all showing a foot long of seaweed along their water line.

The fleet passed seven miles out and consequently no salutes were exchanged.

The Russian Consul visited the Vice-Admirals, conversing from a launch and not going on board. The only launches permitted to approach the fleet were those of Consul's and Reuters'. Nobody was allowed on board. The fleet is burning soft coal and a tremendous smoke is visible for miles. The gunners and submarine miners were at their posts all day on the alert until the fleet disappeared eastwards at five in the afternoon.

LONDON, April 7.

General Kharkevitch reports the Japanese were forced to retire from Erdhaze to Sulushu.

The Russians also engaged the Japanese with six thousand Chunchuses.

LONDON, April 8.

General Linievitch reports a twelve hours' fight on the 4th instant, northward of Csangtufu. The Japanese losses, he states, were considerable and the Russians lost forty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A telegram from Penang received by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. in Calcutta, yesterday, states that the steamer Bharata reports having passed the Russian fleet of 45 ships on the 7th at Herbevora, off Swettenham, near Penang. They were steering south-east.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH WARSHIPS WATCHING.

### Movements of the China Squadron.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter (Hongkong) says that the China squadron is preparing for sea and that H. M. S. Sutlej sails for Singapore to-day.

## MOSCOW MEDICAL CONGRESS.

### Doctors Arrested.

Several members of the Moscow Medical Congress, have been arrested.

## THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

### Statement by M. Delcasse.

### A GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, April 7.

Reuter (Tangier) says it is reported that a special German Mission headed by Count Tattenbach ex-Minister at Morocco proceeds to Fez to arrange a Commercial Treaty.

M. Delcasse made a brief statement in the Chamber, to-day, explaining in carefully chosen phrases that he will continue to give advantageous advice to Morocco as a friend seeking to injure none and ready to discuss any possible misunderstanding with any one.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

### Not Ready to Dissolve.

### SPEECH BY MR. G. BALFOUR.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that though he did not wish to minimise the importance of the electoral disaster at Brighton, there was no justification for the Opposition's opinion that the Government ought to resign.

The Government, he said, had resolved to remain in office as long as they possessed the confidence of the House.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DISASTER AT MADRID.

### Collapse of a Reservoir.

### FOUR HUNDRED CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 8.

The face of a huge reservoir under construction outside Madrid collapsed this morning, and it is believed there are four hundred casualties

By 1-15 p.m., eighty dead were recovered. The nearest hospitals are crowded with the injured.

The King and the Ministers hastened to the spot and his Majesty was directing the rescue operations for over an hour.

## THE KING AND QUEEN.

The King and Queen have left Marseilles for Port Mahon.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

### Ireland and Wales Draw.

The International Association match at Belfast between Ireland and Wales resulted in two goals each.

## THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

### Lord Curzon's Successor.

LONDON, April 7.

Reuter (Johannesburg) states that from enquiries in well-informed circles, it is highly improbable that Lord Milner will succeed Lord Curzon as he intends to take a prolonged rest.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 9.

Lord St. Hellier, better known as Justice Jeune, is dead.

LONDON, April 7.

Sir John Budd Phear is dead.

Sir John Budd Phear, Kt., F. G. S., J. P., was born at Earl Stonham, Suffolk, on the 9th February, 1825, and was the eldest son of the Rev. J. Phear, Rector of Earl Stonham. He was educated privately and in 1850 graduated M. A. at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1847 he was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer at Clare College and in 1854 was called to the Bar. From 1864 to 1876, he was Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, and from 1877 to 1879 Chief Justice of Ceylon. He contested the Honiton Division of Devon as a Liberal in 1885; Tavistock in 1886; and Tiverton in 1893. Among his various publications are "Elementary Mechanics," 1850; "Elementary Hydrostatics," 1852; "Rights of Water;" "The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon"; "Notes on Money," &c.

## SUIT AGAINT A MAHARAJA.

### THE POSSESSION OF THE ESTATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Application was made before Mr. Justice Stephen yesterday, on behalf of the Dowager Maharanees of Durbhangah vs. Maharaja Ramessur Singh, the present Maharaja, for a rule calling on the defendant to show cause why the suit, which is at present pending before the Subordinate Judge of Mozufferpore, should not be transferred to the High Court for trial.

The suit related to possession of the estate left by the late Maharaja of Durbhungah worth about nineteen crores of rupees, yielding an annual income of Rs. 50,00,000. It was alleged that the defendant had wrongly taken possession of the estate on the pretence of some family custom and his conduct towards the plaintiffs had become so oppressive that they were compelled to leave their residence in the palace at Durbhungah and reside at Devipur, a village in the district of Durbhungah.

The principal grounds upon which Mr. Pugh moved for a rule were that material witnesses in the case are residents of Calcutta, that it would be very expensive to examine them on commission, and that it would be very difficult to procure the assistance of a senior pleaders at Mozafferpore owing to the important and influential position of the defendant.

His Lordship after hearing Mr. Pugh, at some length, granted a rule in the terms of the petition.

## THE SEQUEL TO THE CRASTER FRAUDS.

Application was made yesterday before Mr Justice Stephen in the suit of the Administrator-General, Bengal, vs. Ernest Hardwick Cowie and others to attach certain properties belonging to Cowie and a sum of Rs. 2,255 standing to Cowie's credit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. As the decree in the suit had been granted by Mr. Justice Sale the applicant was referred to that Judge.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

### INDIAN HONOURS' LIST DEFERRED.

VICEROY'S CAMP, April 8.

Owing to the unusually small number of vacancies available for distribution in the Indian Orders, it has been decided to issue no Indian honours' list at the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday in June next, and to postpone the next distribution until January, 1906.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The final awards for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes for marching tests, etc., among British and Native Infantry will be made in the course of the current month.

Lord Kitchener will probably visit the Gurkha stations in the Bengal Command on the conclusion of his tour through Rajputana.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

On Saturday evening Messrs. Milne and Arnot (—15) beat Messrs. Wood and Rutherford (plus 3/6) easily, the sets being 6-4, 6-2.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

### An Appalling Calamity.

### ROYAL SYMPATHY.

### PROPOSED MANSION HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. Brodrick has telegraphed to Lord Curzon, His Majesty's profound concern and earnest sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquake.

The Prince of Wales has also telegraphed his sympathies.

LONDON, April 8.

The "Times" suggests that a Mansion House Fund be opened for the sufferers by the earthquake in India which will show the Natives that England recognises the closeness of the ties with one of the most splendid portions of the Empire and the welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales would in consequence be more cordial.

## DHARMSALA'S DISASTER.

### OVER A THOUSAND KILLED.

### PALAMPUR DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The following particulars of the recent earthquae may be relied upon.

At Lahore 25 natives are reported killed. There has been much damage to private property and to the Montgomery Hall, the Town Hall, the Railway station, Wazir Khan's Mosque and the Golden Mosque.

At Amritsar, the Golden Temple has been damaged and some lives lost.

At Tarntarah nine have been killed and seven severely injured.

At Dalhousie there has been damage to property, but no deaths are reported.

Palampur in the Kangra district is reported to have been completely destroyed and many hundreds of lives lost.

Very serious damage is also reported at Kangra and Jowala Mukhi and other villages in the Kangra Valley.

Everything is, however, dwarfed by the awful catastrophe at Dharmsala where all the houses and buildings throughout the entire station, including the cantonment and bazaars, has been completely destroyed and there has been an enormous loss of life. Four Companies of the 7th Gurkha Rifles suffered very heavily by the collapse of a barracks, and fifty men of the 21st Gurkha Rifles were also killed.

There are fifteen Europeans dead and four severely injured.

The following is the list of the Europeans killed:—

EUROPEANS KILLED.

Mr. C. W. Loxton, District Judge.

Mr. F. N. Levi, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. C. A. Young, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Frank Farley, Executive Engineer.

Captain Muscroft, 2nd Batt. 1st Gurkhas.

Captain Clay, 7th Gurkhas.

Mrs. Holderness.

Mrs. Robinson.

Misses Robinson (two).

Mr. Homan's children (two).

Mrs. Battye's children (two).

Mrs. Lane's, child.

EUROPEANS INJURED.

Captain Wall, 1st Gurkhas.

Mrs. Loxton.

Mr. Richardson, Superintendent of Post Offices.

Mr. Browne, Postmaster.

There is reason to fear that the list is not complete.

The native mortality is not yet known, but may be as much as 1,000.

A relief party with doctors, medicine, food and tents was despatched from Lahore on the 5th instant and is now on the spot. A double Company of the 34th Pioneers left Mian Meer this morning.

No damage is reported from Ludhiana.

The earthquake did not reach either Burma or the Central Provinces.

The telegraph line to Kashmir is open, but no reports of casualties there have reached the Government of India.

Viceregal Lodge at Simla has been pronounced unsafe in consequence of the earthquake and Lady Curzon and her children and the Viceroy's staff are now in other houses within the grounds. There were a few minor shocks last night again, but the residents who have been sleeping in many cases out of doors are all returning to their houses. Many of the ladies who went through the earthquake here have been considerably upset by it, but the terror of the occurrence is being gradually forgotten.

The telegraph wire was completed to-day to within five miles of Dharmsala and a cable is also being laid into Palampur.

A Lahore telegram says:—

The latest news from Dharmsala gives the following further list of casualties:—

Mrs. Wischman, wife of the bandmaster, and Mrs. Cooper, a nurse, killed.

Mrs. Newton and another lady at Orange Grove Lower Dharmsala are both reported killed.

Mr. Alexander, head clerk, and his family are buried in the ruins of their house and are supposed to be killed.

Mrs. Bowling is badly injured.

Mr. Miller left Dharmsala for Palampur on the 3rd instant, and nothing has since been heard of him.

The mortality among the Gurkhas is appalling.

In the 7th Gurkhas nearly or quite four Companies, probably about 400 men, were wiped out and about 50 men of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and about 20 men of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, were also killed.

It is roughly calculated that 20 to 30 per cent. of the native population in the villages around Dharmsala have been killed.

At Kangra the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar were both killed.

A telegram was received from Kangra on the morning of the 7th instant by the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, stating that the Rev. H. F. Rowlands, Mrs. Dacuble and Miss M. Lorbeer had been buried in the fall of the Kangra Mission House. Of the other missionaries in the Kangra district, Miss Michales is known [illegible] to be safe, but nothing has yet been heard of the Rev. [illegible] Tunbridge and his family at Baijnath, nor of Dr. Sutton and an Indian pastor at Dharmsala. Dr. A. H. Browne and Mr. Gillespie, of the Church Mission Society, at Amritsar, have already gone up to render what assistance is possible to the missionaries and their flocks, both in Dharmsala, Kangra and Palampur.

A telegram, dated 4th April, from Palampur, received in Lahore through Pathankot reports that the earthquake has destroyed the whole of Palampur, all the houses, including the Government buildings, being levelled to the ground.

Further details from Mussoorie show that the station has suffered extensive damage estimated at several lakhs. There is hardly any house that has not been badly shaken. The residence of the ex-Minister of Nepal, which was undergoing repairs, is now practically a ruin. St. George's College has stood fairly well, but the Mussoorie Convent has been injured and so has the Junior Mussoorie School. The steeple of Christ Church is cracked and the roof of the Union Church is also damaged, as is the wall of the upper story of the Library.

Many private dwellings have suffered severely and several have been hastily abandoned by their occupants. Three houses in the Happy Valley are quite uninhabitable. A house on Vincent's Road has fallen and on either side are others which are perfect shells. Fortunately very few people have been killed or injured and only those lodged in rickety outhouses were hurt.

Great consternation prevailed in the bazaar. The inhabitants slept out in the open all night.

## APPALLING DISASTER AT KANGRA.

### POPULATION WIPED OUT.

### VILLAGES OBLITERATED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, April 9.

Eye-witnesses of the Dharmsala disaster, who have arrived in Amritsar, state that the whole of the cantonment and bazaars, streets etc. of the city are completely wrecked.

Several people lie still buried in the ruins as the work of excavation is difficult and proceeds slowly. The shock was sudden and dreadful and few had time to escape.

The following casualties have occurred among Europeans in addition to those already reported and now confirmed.

Mrs. Newton and another lady, residing in Orange Grove.

Mrs. Wischman, wife of the bandmaster and Mrs. Cooper a nurse are killed.

Mr. Alexander, head clerk, with his family are buried beneath the ruins of their house and are believed to have perished.

Lieut. Johnston is injured.

Mrs. Bowling has broken her backbone and is not expected to live.

The wife and five children of the Rev. Parasnath C. M. S. are killed.

This is not the end of the list which grows daily.

The mortality in Kangra is dreadful.

Out of a population of 4,750 over 4,000 have perished.

All the police officers and constables in Kangra have been killed, except one Sergeant and one Constable who escaped unhurt; and three others are alive but seriously hurt.

Almost every village around Dharmsala is wiped out of existence and the remnants of the inhabitants have fled.

No food whatever was procurable in Dharmsala till supplies arrived in the nick of time to save the survivors. But adequate quantities of provisions cannot be sent up till the roads are repaired.

Six hundred Pioneers with some Companies of Sappers and Miners have been ordered to Dharmsala to help in the excavation and recovery of the corpses buried beneath the debris.

Dr. Sutton and his children are safe.

Mrs. Homan and her baby had a miraculous escape. A beam first fell accross the bedstead and saved them from being crushed to death beneath the ruins.

Nothing is heard of Mr. Miller and of the Rev. Mr. Tunbridge and his family.

Palampur is believed to be wrecked, but no definite information has been received.

Mr. Browne the post-master of Dharmsala, passed through Amritsar yesterday on his way to Lahore. He was buried in the ruins of his house and was rescued by a subordinate. His right leg is broken.

A servant of the late Mr. Young C. S. was arrested at Amritsar yesterday while attempting to abscond with some of his master's money, clothes etc.

The Kulu Valley is reported to have suffered considerable damage, but nothing definite is known

## THE DAMAGE TO VICEREGAL LODGE.

### LADY CURZON'S ESCAPE.

SIMLA, April 8.

The following statement has been issued from Viceregal Lodge, Simla:—

The damage caused to Viceregal Lodge by the earthquake on the morning of the 4th of April is most serious. Several dangerous cracks have appeared in the structure which will necessitate the partial rebuilding of the main wall on the west and north sides above the large drawing room and ball room. All the chimney stacks are badly cracked. Two of them fell through the roof, her Excellency Lady Curzon escaping unhurt, though the room immediately above her bedroom was wrecked and her own room much damaged.

The rebuilding of Viceregal Lodge will take several months. Lady Curzon and her children are at present living at Curzon House until the work of removing the damaged chimneys is completed. It is expected that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will occupy the south-east wing of the house during the season. Observatory house, the usual residence of the Private Secretary, is so seriously damaged that it will have to be entirely rebuilt, several of the other buildings on the estate have suffered severely. It is highly improbable that the Viceroy will be able to occupy his summer residence the Retreat at Mashobra, this reason, as it is also severely damaged.

## FURTHER CASUALTIES.

SIMLA, April 8.

The following is a further casualty list in connection with the earthquake at Dharmsala:—

Seventh Gurkhas.—Zemadar Porepun missing.

Subadar-Major Karanbei Thapsa severely injured.

Subadar Aitadbozerai dangerously injured.

Subadars Berbal, Nagarkoti and Dhanbir Thaka slightly injured.

Enough supplies are now available at Dharmsala for about ten days.

The families of the depot of the 1st and 2nd battalions, 1st Gurkhas, are to be moved to Choeri Camp to be under tents to lessen the difficulties of supplies. The injured officers and also the families of officers will be sent down as soon as they can be moved and are able to travel and the road permits.

Loss of life somewhat similar to what has occurred at Dharmsala, is reported at Palampur and Kangra and elsewhere.

SIMLA, April 9.

The following is further information regarding the earthquake:—

Every building without exception in Kangra and Bhawan is in ruins, including the Sessions House and the Mission buildings.

The following are dead in Kangra:—

Mrs. Waring, two children and Nurse Rowlands.

Mrs. Duenble and another lady supposed to be Miss Toebies.

Also the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar.

The Kangra treasury has collapsed and the treasure boxes are lying under the debris.

Of the Police, only one Deputy Inspector, one Sergeant, and one constable are uninjured, and three other constables are alive but injured.

Of the Tahsil establishment, only an office Kanungo and two chuprasis of whom one is uninjured are alive.

The total number estimated to be alive is five hundred. Many people still alive are imprisoned in the ruined houses. A similar state of affairs is reported in most other of the villages.

Besides a double Company of the 34th Pioneers from Mian Mir, two more Companies are being sent and two other Pioneers' Companies are being despatched from Umballa to render and assistance at Dharmsala Palampur, Kangra, and other places in the Kangra Valley. The Military authorities have been asked to hold other forces in readiness to send, if necessary. An Assistant Superintendent of Police with two, hundred constables is being sent to protect property and to take the place of the constables killed.

## THE KING-EMPEROR'S SYMPATHY.

VICEROY'S CAMP, April 8.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy:—

From the Secretary of State, dated April 7th: His Majesty the King-Emperor desires me to express to your Excellency his profound concern at the news of the calamity which has befallen Lahore and the surrounding districts and his earnest sympathy with those who have suffered bereavement or other losses. He has confidence that all possible relief will be promptly afforded.

From H. E. the Viceroy dated April 8th:—Your telegram of April 7th. Publicity is at once being given to the gracious message of his Majesty the King-Emperor which will be received with profound satisfaction by the friends and relatives of all who have suffered in the recent calamity. Relief measures have been taken everywhere.

A telegram has also been received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales expressing on behalf of the Princess and himself hearty sympathy with all the sufferers from the earthquake.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a report on the earthquake of the 4th instant is being prepared in this Department, I would invite anyone who felt it to communicate his observations to this office as soon as conveniently possible. It is important to record observations from as many points as possible within the affected area, and it is of special interest to obtain evidence from its extreme limits, where the shocks, whilst possibly to feeble to be distinctly felt, may have affected noticeably bodies of water, delicately poised objects or pendulum clocks. The following details of importance will assist those who can kindly undertake to assist in collecting the necessary data.

(1) Situation of the observer, whether indoors (and on which floor of the house) or in the open air.

(2) Times at which the shocks began, were most violent and their duration. It is necessary to state precisely the means by which the time was observed, that is, whether merely guessed, whether recorded at the moment by watch, and whether the watch was compared with a clock known to keep a recognised standard time, such as the clocks kept at Railway stations and telegraph offices.

(3) Nature of the shock: (a) Particulars of any tremulous vibrations not distinguishable as separate movements, which occurred before the principal and distinctly noticeable to-and-fro movements.

(b) The number of principal or prominent shocks felt, the intervals in seconds between them and the order of their intensity.

(c) Existence of tremulous vibrations after the principal shocks, and the time of their duration.

(d) The apparent direction of the shocks.

(4) Effects of the shocks:—(a) Particulars of objects overturned, their size, position and direction of fall.

(b) Details of cracks in buildings, with sketches showing their directions, and an accurate record of the direction of every wall affected.

(c) Effects on the water of tanks and bath-tubs giving the direction of the movement.

(d) Direction and amount of movement of free-swinging objects, such as hanging lamps.

(e) Occurrence of earth-fissures, their direction and nature, with critical observations of any relative displacement of the ground on opposite sides of the fissures.

(5) Sound phenomena: Nature of sounds before and during the shocks, with the interval of time between the first sound and the first noticeable shock,

(6) Photographs: Those who can spare photographs of any interesting effects following the earthquake will oblige by recording on the prints—(1) whether they should be returned, and (2) whether in case they represent subjects of special interest, the negative can be lent for purposes of reproduction.

In order that all communications may be dealt with promptly during my absence from head-quarters correspondents are invited to address letters simply to the Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, instead of to me by name. Acknowledgment of assistance and information will be made in the published report.

So far as can be judged by the reports already received, the chief movement has been along a portion of the main boundary fault separating the tertiary rocks of the Sub-Himalayan belt from the older rocks forming the higher hills. If subsequent reports confirm this conclusion, the observations made will be of unusual interest and probably of practical value.—Yours, &c.

T. H. HOLLAND,
Director, Geological Survey of India.
Calcutta, April 6.

## SIGNORINA TORCHI'S CONCERT.

Music-lovers who were unable to attend Signorina Torchi's Concert at the Town Hall on Saturday night missed a treat which, without any flattery to Signorina Torchi, was the best of its kind we have ever had in Bombay, at all events in recent years. The attendance although fair for a Town Hall Concert was not nearly as large as we should like to have seen it. But those who attended thoroughly appreciated the excellent programme set before them, and the frequent applause testified to the enjoyment of the audience. It is to be doubted whether a lady vocalist possessing powers equal to those of Signorina Torchi has ever before been heard in Bombay, and certainly one of superior skill has never visited this city. Beauty and purity of tone, marvellous range, entire absence of break, and also of effort are terms in musical technique which best describe Signorina Torchi's singing, and, in our opinion, she is a first class artiste whom people in Bombay should be delighted to have an opportunity of hearing. The success of Saturday night's Concert will, we trust, induce Signorina Torchi to give another before she leaves Bombay, and should she be prevailed upon to do so, we think we can promise her a greater measure of public support. The programme, which consisted of ten items, commenced with a piano-solo by Signor G. Scrinzi which was rendered with great execution, and then Signorina Torchi sang with piano accompaniment Donizetti's "Favorita." Her interpretation of this difficult music left nothing to cavil at, the quality of harmony which she maintained in the recitative being perfect and the melody throughout the grand Aria was charming. Signorina Torchi then sang first "Occhi Turchini" by Denza and "Serenata Medievale" by Tosti which were splendidly rendered and evoked a storm of applause. A violin solo by Mr. Arnold Schmuck followed which was well received, and Signorina Torchi then gave Gounod's Jewel song from Faust at the conclusion of which she was loudly applauded. This brought the first part of the programme to an end, and after a short interval Signor Scrinzi opened the second part with one of Chopin's Nocturnes. This was followed by Signorina Torchi in a selection from Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" which was warmly received. Signor Scrinzi next gave a piano solo by Moskowski after which Signoria Torchi sang first "Nymphes et Sylvains" by Bemberg and then "Ave Maria" the famous intermezzo in Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana", and in the latter piece she displayed her marvellous range of voice, whilst the sweetness of her notes of the higher register and her decision in attack were particularly noticeable. The programme was brought to a conclusion with a Valse with piano accompaniment by Signorina Torchi which she sang in most brilliant fashion and ere she retired, the audience accorded her a well deserved ovation. Of the ten items on the programme Signorina Torchi contributed no less than seven and despite this severe strain, her purity and beauty of tone was as good at the end as at the commencement.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Cotton Trade Topics.

### THE COLONIAL WOOL TRADE.

### THE IRON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The features of the cotton position emphasised by Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, in their circular of March 14 are the continued demand in the Southern markets, the certainty of a great consumption that an advance in cotton could hardly check, the large share that Lancashire is taking of the surplus production, and the small reserve stocks held on the Continent. These stocks on March 1, according to Mr. Ellison's estimate, were 729,000 bales, against 936,000 at the same date last season, and this, Messrs. Hubbard believe, shows "the confidence that the Continent has felt in the effect that the surplus was bound to create in forcing prices to a low level, forgetting that the financial condition of the Southern planter is so changed that he can hold or sell his crop as he feels inclined. Such a condition, when the agricultural class is in a large measure independent of the financial community, is a new problem in commerce, and one to which we think too little attention has been given since the middle of January, when it first became evident that the South would not sell at low prices." The values of the remainder of the old crop will now, it is suggested, be determined by the prospects of the new one, and mainly, for the present, upon the questions of reduction in acreage and fertilisers.

It is said that some improvement is noticeable in the demand for colonial wools as the London auction draw to a close. Probably this only means that a new basis has been reached, and on this basis buyers are prepared to operate and sellers to meet the market. No improvement in prices is probable until the temporary excessive direct imports into Bradford have been absorbed. So long as these importers are offering pure Australian tops on the basis of 24d. for a super 60's, it is difficult to see how there can be any improvement in the value of the wool out of which these tops are made. Last Friday more than 1,000 bales of a standard South Australian clip (Canowie mark) was disposed of in London, and there is no doubt that it would have sold for quite as much in the Adelaide market. A correspondent who owns a large neighbouring property asks us, in a letter which reached us by this week's mail. "How can these Bradford top-makers give me 10 1-2d. for my wool and with tops at their present price at Bradford manage to make a profit? Our correspondent encloses a calculation which shows that 4s. 3d. is lost on every hundredweight of wool. The calculation we may say, is incorrect, for if there were no such thing as "blending" the loss would be as much as 8s. 6d. per cwt. As to cross-breds, we hear that a thousand packs of 40's top of standard quality was offered at 12 3-4d. to a spinner last Thursday and declined. From the highest point this shows a drop of nearly 4d. per pound. Prudent users, however, are still going from hand to mouth, for supplies are far more than ample for the present and the English clip will be coming on the market about the time the next London auctions begin, in May.

The long continuance of the movement of pig iron into store is beginning to create alarm amongst speculators for the rise. Two months ago, it was not thought possible that this movement could be maintained in view of the much better condition of the consuming interests, but the stocks of Cleveland pig iron have now increased from under 75,000 to over 310,000 tons, and at the present rate it will not be long before they reach the half million. Of course this is still moderate compared with stocks of old times, but it is certainly unexpected. New features in the position are the tendency of Scotch iron stocks to increase and a slight revival in speculative activity in Scotch warrants. This stock is still under 20,000 tons, but it was only 8,528 tons last spring, and the recent experience in Cleveland make people nervous with regard to the future of Scotch.

The enormous development in the production of made-up goods of late years has encouraged schemes for the extension of this class of business in various districts which do not now offer regular employment to a considerable percentage of the working population. In the West of England the output of clothing at Bristol, Stroud and elsewhere has assumed considerable dimensions; indeed one firm, occupying a leading position, pays the railway companies £3,000 a year for carriage. In Ulster, Manchester, Leeds, the West of Scotland, Nottingham, and London, the trade, as is well known, is conducted on a great scale, and wherever suitable labour, low rents, and the inducements offer capitalists are not unwilling to enlarge the area of manufacture. In the silk districts of Cheshire important changes in this direction have been effected of late years, although at present the output is chiefly confined to silk neckwear and to shirts. The manufacturer to whose energy the establishment of the business in scarves is due now suggests the making of other garments, such as silk skirts, blouses, and shirt fronts.

He is the only producer of men's ties in Macclesfield, and it is pointed out that buyers will not visit the town simply to inspect samples from one mill whereas if there were a number of factories devoted, to the trade, the temptation to make a journey would be much greater. The estimate is put forward that a thousand machines are engaged in the production of ladies' neckwear in the Cheshire centre, and another thousand in the shirt industry. In Nottingham, where factory production by sewing machine is of considerable importance, the number was estimated some time ago at ten thousand, and is now probably much larger. owing to the growth of the demand for mob caps, aprons, and numerous other articles capable of being economically produced where there is an abundant supply of female labour of the right kind. The tendency of the making up trade to gravitate towards centres where such conditions prevail is illustrated by the case of Crewe, where the business has taken root. While furnishing employment for a large proportion of the male labour in the town, it was impossible for the London and North-Western Railway Company to offer work to the young women of the district. The situation naturally appealed to producers of "ready-mades," and the proximity of Crewe to such a great distributing centre as a Manchester is a further advantage.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the present season very considerable trouble was experienced in consequence of the inordinate quantity of damp found in arrivals of early picked American cotton, and with a view, if possible, to the recommendation and recognition of a standard of permissible moisture in cotton and cotton yarn. The Testing-house Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have issued an invitation to a few gentlemen who are interested in the question to attend an informal meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday next, the 24th instant. The object of the meeting is to fix a suitable date and place for the holding of a larger meeting, and to decide upon the best terms for ensuing a representative attendance of all sections of the trade interested in the matter. To enforce a radical change in conditions of sale will need the active support of the great majority of spinners, acting in unison through the medium of their own organisations.

The Prussian Chamber is at present considering a bill which proposes to amend the present laws relating to colliery working. For the first time in German colliery legislation, it is proposed to recognise the principle of a maximum working day. In mines where the temperature does not exceed 22 degrees C. the working day is to be eight and a half hours from October, 1905, and three years later eight hours. In mines where the temperature is over 22 degrees C. but under 28 degrees C. the bill provides that no collier shall work for more than six hours per day. The Chamber proposes to deal further with the serious question of the abandonment of mines. This has been one of the immediate effects of the formation of the Coal Syndicate. The output of pits where the working was expensive has been transferred to more economically conducted mines, not, however, without causing serious social displacements.

In his financial letter dated New York, March 11, which anticipates the course of events since reported by cable, Mr. Henry Clews again points out the extraordinary inflation of Stock Exchange values. He shows that in twelve months the leading American railway stocks have advanced from 25 to 100 points, some of them (Erie, Reading, Southern, and Union Pacific, for instance) having doubled in value since February or March 1904. Such a rise fully discounts all the prosperity which has been experienced or is in sight, and the "strong temper of optimism which prevails everywhere may at any time easily run into dangerous over-confidence." The present strength of the market is attributed to skilful professional manipulation, and there is a conspicuous absence of genuine buyers at current prices. Investors are not taking stocks at these figures, and the public is not speculating to any extent, for the reason that nearly all conservative and reputable New York commission-houses are cautioning their customers against plunging on the long side at this time.

For some time the impression has been growing that the continued high price for American spirits of turpentine is leading to a more extended use not only of substitutes but of Russian spirit. Recently the "Oil and Colourman's Journal" has published some figures showing the quantity of Russian as distinguished from American turpentine coming into Great Britain, and these seem to indicate that the obstinate prejudice against Russian spirit is being shaken at last. The turpentine imports for the year 1900 (186,090 barrels) included only 8,521 barrels of Russian. Those for 1904 (165,035 barrels) included 17,765 barrels of Russian. The average prices for the two years referred to, were respectively 35s. 4d. and 41s. 9d- per cwt. In either case the price is quite high enough to inconvenience consumers and to induce them to look out for relief of some kind. There is no doubt that much has been done since 1900 to improve the quality of Russian turpentine and to remove some of its more objectionable features, and time is of course in favour of the removal of those prejudices which are not founded on some distinct inferiority.

The summary table of the foreign trade and shipping of Japan for January issued by the Japanese Department of Finance shows that the total exports for the month, excluding specie and bullion, were of the value of 23,750,160 yen against 24,782,482 yen in January 1904. Manufactured articles showed an increase, but there was a decrease of 2,676,345 yen in raw silk and a general decrease in raw products. The largest increase in exports was in cotton yarns. The imports amounted to the value of 38,343,463 yen. against 28, 454, 826 yen in January, 1904, all the groups showing a fairly substantial increase. It is notable that the excess of imports rose from 3,672,344 yen in January, 1904 to 14,593, 303 yen in January, 1905.

The report of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, of Cham, for 1904 shows that the Company made a net profit of £151,000, as against £135,000 for 1903. The dividend declared was 30 1/2 per cent. The prospective fusion of the Anglo-Swiss Company with Henry Nestle and Co., of Vevey, has been already mentioned in this column. As far as the Anglo-Swiss Company is concerned, the fusion will be finally ratified at an extraordinary meeting to be held immediately after the general meeting on 15th April next. The amalgamation, however, is already looked upon as an accomplished fact. The capital of the Anglo-Swiss Company is to be raised by £32,000 to £800,000 to equal that of the Henri Nestle Company. The extra shares are being distributed amongst the present shareholders without further payment.

## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

| Name of Boats | Time All'ces M S | Entered by | Time of arrival H M S | Corrected time, H M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eileen......... | Scr | Mr N N Wadia......... | 4 56 40 | 1 56 40 |
| Forella ...... | 6 15 | Mr C T R Scovell...... | 4 58 59 | 1 52 44 |
| Melody ...... | 18 45 | Mr J B K Macbeth.. | 5 13 53 | 1 55 8 |
| Stella ...... | 9 22 | Col H W Boyd, I M S | Did not start | |

Course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round the two Red Channel Buoys North and W N W of Butcher Island, respectively leaving both to Port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course reversed No 14—12·5 miles. Wind W N W, Strength Fresh—1st Prize won by Forella.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 2-45 p.m. on Saturday,

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces M S | Entered by | Time of arrival H M S | Corrected time H M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pixie ......... | 7 17 | Mr H R Greaves ...... | 5 22 34 | 2 37 34 |
| Janetta ... | Scr | Officers, R E ......... | 5 28 14 | 2 43 14 |

Sailed over the same course as the "A" Class. Course reversed No 14—12·5 miles. Wind W N W, Strength Fresh —1st Prize won by Pixie.

"Tomtit" Class Race—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces M S | Entered by | Time of arrival H M S | Corrected time H M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meg ......... | Scr | Mr C H Byrne ......... | 5 20 48 | 2 5 48 |
| Tomtit ...... | Scr | Dr F M Gibson ...... | 5 25 57 | 2 10 57 |
| Maud ...... | 6 22 | Mr J E Needham ... | 5 36 42 | 2 15 20 |

Course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round P and O Mooring "B" Buoy off Cross Island leaving both to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 12 = 8·5 miles. Wind W N W, Strength Fresh—1st Prize won by Meg.

## A MARWAREE MONEY-LENDER IN TROUBLE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of the appeal of Marwari Balaram Budharam, a money-lender, who had been convicted by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of fabricating false evidence, and of abetment of forging a document purporting to have been made by a public servant, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared from the proceedings that the accused was the creditor of Laxman Akaji Kanade for Rs. 74. He had filed a suit for the recovery of the amount in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Sinnar. After repeated attempts to serve the summons, in which he failed, he got the process returned after service on 27th June. It was alleged to have been signed by Laxman, who did not know how to write; but who, it was alleged, got one Trimbak Vithu to sign it on his behalf. He also had an endorsement made by a Court bailiff, whose name was Narayen Harsing, on the back of the summons, certifying to the service. This alleged service of summons was brought out into prominence by the Sub-Judge. In the trial, it was found that the alleged signature of Laxman, by the hand of Trimbak Vithu, was false. Trimbak's signature taken in Court was in a different handwriting to the signature on the summons; also, there was Trimbak's sworn statement that he was not present at the place at all; nor did he put his signature to the document, as alleged. There was a marked dissimilarity in both handwritings. Hence the conviction and sentence. Both of them were confirmed by the Judge of the Appeal Court.

## REDUCTION IN SALT DUTY.

### THANKING THE GOVERNMENT.

A public meeting of the Marathas of the Ratnagiri District was held yesterday afternoon, at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken to thank Government for the recent reduction in salt duty, and to elect representatives to present a petition to Government urging free primary education in all schools. Mr. Bhau Saheb Savant was called to take the chair. Several speakers spoke in Marathi at great length on the advantages accruing from the reduction in the salt duty and free and wide spread primary education. The following resolution was adopted:—

"The Maratha community of the Ratnagiri District forming nearly one-eighth of the entire population of the city of Bombay respectfully beg to thank your Excellency's Government for the recent reduction in the salt duty, and humbly represent that a still further reduction will be a boon as even the present reduced duty on a prime necessity, like salt, tells heavily on the poor labouring and agricultural classes, who have known no sufficiencies of the necessaries of life and gratefully conscious as they are, of the relief already granted, they are confident that this boon will be conferred during your Excellency's Viceroyalty. The President should be authorised to communicate this resolution to H. E. Lord Curzon."

Two-hundred and thirty persons were elected as representatives to make a petition to Government for free primary education in all schools. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANCESTORS.

### REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

### ROMANCE OF TWO MARRIAGES.

The Rev. J. Stephen Barrass, Rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, the old City Church which stands cheek-by-jowl with the Guildhall, has just made a remarkable discovery with regard to the ancestry of Mr. Chamberlain, which throws an entirely new light on the history of one of the most dramatic figures in our present-day politics. Mr. Chamberlain has always believed that his great-grandfather was of humble origin, the son of a maltster at Lacock, in Wiltshire, and came up to London in the eighteenth century with something like the proverbial half-crown in his pocket.

#### FOUND IN A STRONG ROOM.

The rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, however, has made a discovery which tends to show that though the Chamberlains may have had property at Lacock, the family had been resident in the City for centuries before the time of the worthy maltster Daniel, and had occupied positions of dignity and worth.

The humble origin which Mr. Chamberlain has been wont to assume is apparently a myth. There is reason to believe that his forebears go back to the very beginnings of the City of London, and that their family name arises from an early holder of the office of Chamberlain, or controller of the finances of London. In the same way there is another family of Chamberlains whose founder held office as Chamberlain to the King.

Mr. Barrass has one of the finest sets of churchwarden books and registers in London at his church, and he treats them with the greatest care.

His attention to the connection of the Chamberlains with the City was first drawn by the discovery of a series of leases of property in Milk-street.

"St. Mary Magdalen," Milk-street was a church burnt down in the Great Fire, and the parish—consisting wholly of the single street—was added to St. Lawrence Jewry. Its registers and other books were happily preserved, and are now in the custody of Mr. Barrass as rector of the united parishes.

Under date 5th October, 1769, the Vestry book of St. Lawrence—including, of course, the extinct parish of St. Mary Magdalen—contains an entry that the churchwardens reported that "Mr. Chamberlain attended and proposed to give the rent of £42 for twenty-one years for the house he now lives in, situate in Milkstreet, clear of all taxes, and to lay out the sum of £183 10s. 3d. Ordered accordingly."

The first of the leases is that granted under this direction. It begins at Christmas, 1769, and is from the "parson and Churchwardens' of St. Lawrence to William Cchamberlain," of Milk-street. Cordwainer "Cordwaniner means bootmaker, and Mr. William Chamberlain and several of his successors were Masters of the Guild of Cordwainers. This alone is sufficient to suggest that he was not merely a poor youth who had found his way to London from a country village.

The other leases are as follows:

1790, William and Joseph Chamberlain, rent £42.

1811, Joseph Chamberlain, rent £105.

1832, Joseph Chamberlain, Joseph Chamberlain the younger, and Richard Chamberlain, £120.

1854, Joseph Chamberlain, rent £140,

#### "NOT BORN IN THE PURPLE."

Mr. Chamberlain's historians describe him as "not born in the purple," and the only notable ancestor he has himself referred to is the Rev. Richard Sergeant, one of the "ejected ministers," and a co-worker with Baxter, author of the 'Saints Rest. This was through his grandmother, but in the male line Mr. Chamberlain's forebears were churchmen and regular office holders in the church of St. Lawrence.

Looking back before the date of the first lease in 1769, we find that the house in Milk-street was previously occupied by a Mr. Spragg. But Mr. Chamberlain might easily live in some other horse in the little parish of Milk-street, a house not belonging to the church.

That this was so we speedily discover from the churchwardens' books, for Mr. William Chamberlain is churchwarden for three years, beginning with 1760. Mr. Chamberlain also appears in the vestry book as attending vestries right back to 1743, and the year before that Richard Chamberlain is buried in the parish churchyard. Richard is a name that occurs again and again in the family, and it was the Christian name of Mr. Chamberlain's own brother, the late member for W. Islington.

Going back now to the period before the Fire, when St. Mary Magdalen was still a separate parish, we find Mr. Chamberlain in regular attendance at meetings of the vestry. As the whole parish consisted only of Milk street and one or two houses in Cheapside, this Mr. Chamberlain must have been a resident there, and the use of the word Mr. implies that there was only one. It seems almost certain that the family in Milk-street, in the middle of the seventeenth century, must have been the same as that located there early in the eighteenth, though possibly there was a temporary migration at the time of the Great Fire.

Another fact showing the early connection of the Chamberlain's with the City is the number of clergy of that name on the records. In 1400 Winnotus Chamberlain was rector of St. Alphege, London-wall, and in 1433 he became rector of St. Christopher le Stocks, the parish now entirely occupied by the Bank of England, In 1434 John Chamberlain was made rector of another City church, St. Mary Stating. In 1528 William Chamberlain is rector of St. Slave, Hart-street, the very church where the present Mr. Chamberlain's father was married. In 1562 Ffraucis Chamberlain is married at the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, and in the same year—soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth—Richard Chamberlain is one of the Sheriffs of the City. In 1633 James Chamberlain, son of John, is baptised at St. Lawrence. In 1662 Martin Chamberlain is made Vicar of Willesden by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In 1673 the Dean and Chapter make James Chamberlain Rector of Friern Barnet. Thus there is a whole family of Chamberlain's in the City apparently centring round the Guildhall, and probably finding its root in some old Chamberlain of London of the fourteenth century or earlier.

#### A GENEALOGICAL ROMANCE.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery made by Mr. Barrass is the record of a marriage on March 2nd. 1651, in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, of George Chamberlyne to Ann Saltonstall, daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall, of South Ockendon, Essex.

Mr. Lothrop Withington, the well-known genealogist, who has fingers' ends every family connected with the early settlement of America, has pointed out that the Saltonstalls were connected closely with the family of Governor Endecott who went out to Massachusetts' Bay in 1928, in the reign of Charles I., and with other religious persons founded a colony of which he became Governor.

The George Chamberlyne who married Ann Saltonstall in 1651, in Cromwell's time, was marrying into the family of the famous new England Governor, whose direct descendant is Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain to-day. Little did M. Chamberlain guess when he married Miss Endicott that two hundred and fifty years ago one of his family had married one of hers at the parish church of St Lawrence.

The main facts of the discovery are clear. Mr. Chamberlain belongs to an ancient and eminent City family, going back centuries further than the humble maltster he had supposed to be his first traceable ancestor. It was a family bearing arms and Mr. Withington has given a copy of the old City family of Chamberlains to Mr. Barrass. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have visited the church and inspected the old registers with the greatest interest.

## THE "INSPECTION" OF MULES.

### HOW REJECTED ANIMALS WERE PASSED.

### AN AMAZING STORY.

An amazing story is told in "The Times of Argentina" of February 10th of the manner in which British officers sent out to inspect mules are befooled being induced to accept one day as "first-class" animals which they had rejected two days before as "unfit." "The Times of Argentina" says:

"It is an open secret that a local firm who contracted for and carried out the first shipment had the option of shipping, the subsequent lot, and that, due to unwarranted rejection of animals by the British officers, the firm refused to go on with the business. One of the peculiarities connected with the inspection of the mules is the fact that a lot of over 1,000 animals were inspected at the Banda Oriental, The commissioners rejected every one and asserted that not one was fit for service, and not one of that lot could possibly be passed for shipment. The animals, having been bought, were crossed over. The first batch of 100 was at Barracas forty-eight hours afterwards, and the two very same officers who had rejected them two days before were asked to inspect them. They then found that eighty-six of the hundred were first class, received them, and shipped them. The balance of over 900, and the few rejected ones at Barracas, were sent to two different farms in this Republic. They were purchased by another firm, who took over the contract for shipment. The same animals were thus presented to the same British commissioners for inspection, who passed them and received them for shipment, with the result that the 1,000 mules previously rejected among them there not being one fit for service, were one and every one finally found to be fit for service, and received.

## SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM'S RETIREMENT.

### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S PRESIDENCY.

The announcement that Sir Clements Markham, after filling the post of president of the Royal Geographical Society for the past twelve years, is retiring will cause regret not confined to Fellows of the society, for Sir Clements has worthily upheld the traditions of his high office and has done much for the advancement of scientific geography—has even overcome, to some extent, the strange apathy to the teaching of the science in our Universities and schools. But he is no longer a young man—he will be seventy-five in July—and, having brought to full fruition the labours of the National Antarctic Expedition, on the success of which he had set his heart, he feels that the time has come when he may fittingly give up the presidency to younger, if not more able hands.

Sir Clements, it is interesting to note, is one of the five presidents of the society who have also been granted the gold medal, and he has held office for a period considerably longer than any of his predecessors. The tenure is an annual one, but in each succeeding year his re election has been unanimous. In view of his record this can be no matter of surprise. As a 'middy" he served in the Arctic Expedition of 1851-52; was geographer to the Abyssinian Expedition, which gave Lord Napier of Magdala his title; served in the India Office for nine years and for a quarter of a century (1863-88) was the indefatigable secretary of the society. It was in acknowledgment of these services that he was awarded the Founders' Medal in 1888. His geniality, cheery optimism, and warm sympathy have endeared him to all the Fellows. and in the social side of the society's life he has been ably supported by Lady Markham.

#### THREE POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

The selection of a successor is by vote of the Fellows, who generally endorse the nomination of the Council—a very representative body. So far the Council's recommendations have not been made public, and the number of the possible presidents is a rather large one. Of the five vice-presidents, three could not, for various reasons, undertake the duties of president. The veteran Arctic explorer, Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, is eighty-six, Colonel Earl Church is seventy, and Sir Henry Bulwer is sixty-nine. In the case of the two last-named their age is not in itself a disqualification, but it is felt that the claims of the two other vice-presidents, Sir George S. Mackenze and Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, are superior. Sir Thomas Holdich has such a distinguished record as geographer and explorer that his selection is strongly supported by many Fellows. As long ago as 1877, he was awarded the Founders' Medal in consideration of the services, he has rendered, to geographical science by the surveys in Afghanistan, and since then, by further surveys, he has made known some of the most inaccessible regions of the world—the Pamirs and the Patagonian Andes. As soldier and diplomat he is equally distinguished, and thrice received brevet promotion for services in the field. Of fine presence and an excellent speaker, he makes a model chairman at public meetings. Moreover, he is but sixty-two still in his prime.

#### "A BUILDER OF AN EMPIRE."

Sir Thos. Holdich is not, however, the only Fellow strongly supported for the Presidency, Sir George Mackenzie is a sound business man—a quality desirable in the head of a great society—one of Britain's merchant princes, and a builder of empire in Western Asia and East Africa, for which his K. C. M. G. was public recognition. Then among members of the Council whose names have attracted attention in this connection are Sir Harry Johnston a man still young, of many-sided activities and with a twenty years record of work in Africa.

"But the Fellow whose choice would perhaps meet with the most generous approval—could he be induced to accept the position—is Sir George Taubman Goldie, the founder of Nigeria; a leading member of the Commission whose report led directly to the re-organization of the War Office; a Manxman who combines the qualities of administrator and statesman, and who has travelled extensively in Africa and other parts of the world. Born fifty-nine years ago, an ex officer of Engineers a Privy Councillor, and a K C. M. G., Sir George has recently joined the Board of the Chartered Company of South Africa and has resigned the office of vice-president of the Society, which he held for several years. Hopes are nevertheless entertained that he might be induced to take up the presidency. It would be an almost ideal selection."

## INDIAN JACKAL IN KENT.

The Indian Jackal which is said to have destroyed sheep of the value of £200, besides a large quantity of game, and which was shot by Mr. Pocock, head gamekeeper on Lord Amherst's estate near Sevenoaks, has been set up by Hutchinson, of Derby. The jackal is a remarkably fine male animal, probably about four or five years old. It measures 3 ft. 6 in. long from the nose to the tip of the tail, stands 2 ft. 1 in. to the top of the head, and weighs 20lbs. Its fur is a mingled grey, with a reddish brown tint on legs and head, and there are long black and grey, coarse hairs down the back. The tail or brush is short and bushy, the head being very fox-like with its pricket ears. The teeth are strong and sharply pointed, and it would not take their owner very long to mangle a sheep. How the animal came to disturb Kent is a mystery.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ......... | 7 | 9 | 25 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ......... | 34 | 24 | 49 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ......... | 22 | 13 | 18 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ......... | 20 | 19 | 46 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 8 | 8 | 18 |
| G Mahim and Worli......... | 19 | 15 | 22 |
| Water Division......... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ......... | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Total ......... | 112 | 94 | 196 |
| Same date last year ......... | 136 | 1?1 | 207 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 21 | 10 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade...... | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...... | 16 | 19 | 29 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ... | 39 | 28 | 46 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi......... | 17 | 14 | 22 |
| E Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ... | 39 | 25 | 51 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion...... | 17 | 13 | 27 |
| G Mahim and Worli......... | 17 | 12 | 17 |
| Water Division ......... | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ......... | 0 | 11 | 20 |
| Total......... | 150 | 116 | 219 |
| Total plague deaths to date... | 236,024 | 238,974 | |
| Same date last year ... ... | 131 | 119 | 195 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 20 | 8 |

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# SKETCHES FROM MUSICAL HISTORY.

BEFORE the members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the Indian National Association, Mr. G. Scrinzi, D. Sc. (Naples), on Thursday, delivered a lecture under the title of "Sketches from Musical History." The lecturer said:

Music is the latest of all arts. Thousands of years of literature, the rise and decadence of architecture sculpture and painting have preceded it and prepared the soil where it had to grow. True, we find some tone-systems in the remotest antiquity, in the earlier cultivation of Persia, in primeval India but they seem to have been incapable of evolution, without which there can be no art. In Ancient Greece, music was subservient to poetry of independent life it had none, a mere back-ground to give relief to another art—much in the same way that colours were used to heighten the effect of sculptured forms, long before the rise of the art of painting. The germ from which music grew has been fostered by the ideals of the Christian faith in the classical soil of Italy. St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, in the fourth century, and Pope St. Gregory, the Great, in the sixth enriched divine service with a rudimentary but, none the less, most imposing and austere musical form: plain-chant. Imagine the solemn effect of many voices singing in unison without accompaniment of any kind; a steady, slow chant, half sung half spoken, rising and falling with the rise or fall of words: the fittest expression indeed of the common sentiment which binds the multitudes together in the worship of God. To this day, plain-chant remains the ritual form of worship in the Christian Church. The ritual was not the only form. Side by side with it, a freer style slowly evolved, which, after the lapse of a thousand years reached its highest perfection with Palestrina: poliphony. There many independent melodies are interwoven into one harmonious whole; voices of different nature are blended together without one of them ever rising into prominence, as if the prayers coming from many hearts, the expressions of many individual sorrows or joys or hopes concurred into a single expression of adoration.

### PALESTRINA.

Palestrina's life is interesting in so far as it was devoid of any sensational incident: it was a life of purity, of work, of humble patience and almost constant struggle. Born about 1528 died in 1594, he shed the light of his genius on all future centuries. To-day his heavenly inspiration is fresher and newer than ever. So fresh and so new, that it would startle some ultra-modern composers, if they would only read what was written by others than themselves. Plain chant and vocal poliphony out of the darkness (or what our modern pride pleases to call darkness) of the middle ages, they rise as the dawn of the latest, the deepest and the subtlest of all arts: music. The tone-systems which the remotest ages knew—must it be said?—were but means of sensation, of sensual enjoyment. The intellectual spark, which is to the technique of art as the soul is to the body, was kindled in medieval Italy, when the new thoughts and the new aspirations of mankind sought a new expression which neither words nor colours and forms were capable of giving. Born in the tranquil atmosphere of divine worship, music was soon to take its flight away from the temples into the stormy human world, and grow to be the interpreter of individual feelings and passions. This tendency to individualization is like a thread running through the history of music, connecting facts and linking events during the course of centuries. The very same law underlies the history of all other arts, indeed the history of mankind. From the old theocracies, whereby bodies and souls of vast masses of people were ruled over in the name of some divine power, to modern societies the tendency grew ever stronger towards the increase of individual freedom: freedom of thought and freedom of action. Do you wonder that the arts—which are expressions of thought should follow the same way? The knowledge of this law tendency to individualization—is essential to the philosophy of history; without it history is but a record of scattered events. To return within the limits of our present scope, this law explains why Chopin was born after Bach, or why old musical forms—Partitas, Suites, Oratorios have become obsolete. To the musical student the knowledge of this law affords the only unerring standard of style and taste, enabling him to detect and reproduce in performance the differences between Mozart and Beethoven, between Schumann and Greig. So the attention which you may have given to this very interesting law has not, you must acknowledge, been wasted. The first step towards dramatic and lyric music was marked by the association of instruments with voices. Sacred music in its greatest purity is strictly unaccompanied, as if the praise of God could but be adequately sung by the only musical instrument made by God: the human throat. The Association of voices with instruments is of course, as old as the world; but the instruments never found an integral part of the song, often accompanying the voice in unison as is still the custom in this country. The intimate union of instrumental with vocal music dates from the early attempts to dramatise sacred subjects. Timidly made at first within the precincts of churches during the great religious festivals, these attempts culminated in the ponderous and massive musical form known as the Oratorio, which may fitly be termed a drama without a stage. Events in the life of some personage of sacred history generally constitute the slender frame of the Oratorio, though Oratorios on mythological or pagan subjects are occasionally met with. As the greatest masters of this period, we now find Bach and Handel.

### BACH AND HANDEL.

Johann Sebastian Bach came of a family which held prominent position in the history of music for a period of nearly 200 years. In this family, musical talent was, as it were, bequeathed, and it seems almost like a law of nature that the scattered gift should be, after a hundred years, finally concentrated in the genius of Johann Sebastian, whose originality, depth and force exhibit a climax, such as only a few great spirits of any time or country have attained. But from this climax the artistic power of the race began to diminish, and with the second generation after its great representative was entirely extinguished. Bach's life covers the period from 1685 to 1750, and was simple and uneventful—or would have been so but for the fact that he was twice married, and had twenty children. George Frederick Handel was born in the same year as Bach—1685—but, unlike the latter, of most unmusical parents. His father, a surgeon, regarded art as a degrading persuit, and was determined to make of his own son a lawyer. But young Handel had no inclination for bench or bar, and much for key boards. He managed to deceive his father, and with the help of some friends hid a spinet in a garret, where he spent as much time as he could in learning music. Disobedience made of him a remarkable musician at a very early age, but as you shall hear, obstinacy gave him the chance of his life. His request to accompany his father on a journey to Weissenfels having been refused, he determined to follow the carriage on foot, and did so for a considerable distance, until his father relented and took him in. At Weissenfels he attracted the attention of the Duke of Saxe, and through his intercession was emancipated from the parental tyranny.

The details of Handel's early life, interesting though they are, we must leave aside to come to what proved the crucial point in his career; his residence in England. There can be no doubt that the peculiar qualities of the people among whom he lived and worked from 1710 to the time of his death in 1759 were paramount factors in moulding his genius. Grandeur and simplicity, a grave seriousness—these are the distinguishing features of Handel's music, but its concise, almost positive, matter-of-fact clearness contrasts unfavourably with Bach's deep poetry. Handel strictly represents his own times, whilst Bach exerted his influence on future generations of musicians, and shall probably influence periods of musical history yet to come. Handel was a man of honour and integrity, and of an uncompromising independence of character; but it must be admitted that his temper was violent, and his fits of passion quite ungovernable. Even while he was conducting concerts for the Prince of Wales, if the ladies of the Court talked instead of listening, his rage was uncontrollable, and sometimes carried him to the length of swearing and calling names; whereupon the gentle princess would say to the offenders: 'Hush, hush! Handel is angry.' Handel seems to have been a man of massive build, quite in keeping with his music. To sustain his body, and stimulate his intellect he was endowed with an abnormal appetite There is a story of Handel ordering dinner for six at a tavern in London, and when the waiter asked him at what time the dinner party was to come, Handel replied: "Bring the dinner at once; I am the party." Well, well, the brain can't work without the stomach being fed, and we must take man as a whole. If it is true that man becomes half when he marries, you must not forget that Handel never did marry. The association of instruments with voices, which led on one side to Bach's Masses and Cantatas, and Handel's Oratorios led in another direction to a much more complex and beautiful form: Opera. Even to roughly sketch the history of opera, would take us far beyond our present limits. Suffice it to say that it was again the inexhaustible Italian genius which gave birth to this, the highest form of musical art, towards the close of the XVI century, and that it owes its developement mainly to the spirit and taste of the Latin races. The association of voices with instruments was destined to be again dissolved, but now to proclaim the independence of the latter. The early attempts to give to purely instrumental music an inherent æsthethical significance led at last to the imperishable work of Haydn—Father Haydn, as musicians gratefully call him. Joseph Haydn was born in 1732 in a village on the frontier of Austria and Hungary by Mathias Haydn, a wheel-wright, and Mary Kotler, a cook. His life was a long one—he died in 1809—but little late a life of struggle and want, as the lives of great men often are. In exchange for the indifference and selfishness of the world he gave the vast treasures of his works, which mark a new departure in the history and æsthetics of art, the creation of modern instrumental music.

### HAYDN AND MOZART.

A contemporary of Haydn's, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born at Salybierg in 1756, occupies, in the history of music, a place side by side with the former. The historical necessity which made Bach and Handel embody the aspects of the same historical period, so Hayden and Mozart embody the aspects of the following period. To point out the differences between the two composers would plunge us into technical and æsthetical questions out of the limits of a hurried lecture. But their similarity is easily grasped, the essential character both of Mozart's and Haydn's works is formal beauty: beauty of melody, beauty of harmony, beauty of design. The subtler beauty which springs from feeling was unknown to their instrumental music. The details of Mozart's life, you can read in any text book of musical history; you will find the same old story of struggle and want, An infant prodigy, if ever there was one, his divine genius had a sorry road to tread. Death delivered him at the early age of 35 years, but to the very last his destiny was mean and sad. His body received the poorest funeral, and the few friends who stood round the bier left it at the city gates as a violent storm was raging. Thus without a note of music, forsaken by all he held dear, his remains were committed to the earth—not even in a grave of his own, but in the common paupers' grave, where his place was soon forgotten. Before leaving this period of musical history, it is desirable to sound a note of warning to the earnest student of music, whose number ever increases among the ladies of all communities in this country. As Haydn and Mozart laid the foundations of modern instrumental music, so it is necessary for the student of it to lay the foundation of the knowledge with a deep study of Haydn's and Mozart's works. To pick up at random a Sonata by Beethoven or a Nocturne by Chopin as soon as your fingers can play a few scales will develope neither your mind nor your taste. From Beethoven onwards a new element pervades instrumental music: feeling. This new element must be clearly understood unless you aim at a whimsical and excruciating performance; and how are you to understand it except through the full knowledge of the conditions under which it was begotten? If the study of music is to be a means of education and not a mere training of performing animals, the student must be acquainted with the historical and æsthetical reasons of the features of music at different periods. For pupils of piano—the great majority—who do not wish to embrace a wider field, Haydn and Mozart must be corner-stones, else they will build on sand.

### BEETHOVEN AND SCHUBERT.

With Beethoven we reach a climax in the history of instrumental music, and it may be worth while to give of him a more lengthy notice. Beethoven was born at Bonn in 1770, but we find him at an early age established in Vienna. He was not, like Mozart, an infant prodigy; indeed, his early compositions are singularly few and unimportant. The recital of his life would be more tedious than pleasing to you: it was a life hardly less troubled than that of most other great musicians, but he won the admiration of the world, and some small worldly advantages long before his death. That he did not enjoy a more comfortable position was partly due to his insufferable ways and manners. If we are to believe the anecdotes of his contemporaries, his sensitiveness was extreme, his temper ungovernable and his mode of expression often quite unjustifiable. At the house of Count Browne, as a young nobleman persisted in talking to a lady, Beethoven suddenly left the piano, saying loudly: "I play no longer for such hogs." When Count Lichnowski and other friends were doing their utmost to get over the difficulties of arranging a concert for the performance of his 9th Symphony, and his Mass in D, he suspected them for some ulterior purpose and dismissed them with the following note:—'To Count Lichnowski. Falsehoods I despise. Visit me no more. There will be no concert. Beethoven." With Haydn he never seems to have been cordial. Haydn's tact probably prevented an open rupture, but Beethoven furiously resented the nick-name which Haydn had applied to him: 'The Great Mogul." With the other musicians of Vienna Beethoven felt no restraint on open war. They laughed at his eccentricities and made game of his music, and he retorted both with speech and hands. Steibelt had distinctly challenged him had been as thoroughly beaten as a man could wish, and from that day forward would never meet him again. Notwithstanding these little blemishes of temper, he was treated with the utmost regard by the nobility of Vienna, many of the reigning beauties of the Court adored him and would bear any rudeness from him. He would storm at the least inattention during their lessons, and would tear up the music and throw it about; but his pupils were intelligent enough to appreciate the true worth of their teacher, and wise enough to know that a quarrel with him would have been more to their disadvantage than to his. His absence of mind was now and then oddly shown. Like Newton, he was unconscious that he had not dined and urged on the waiter payment for a meal which he had neither ordered nor eaten. Awfully awkward, he dropped everything that he took into his hands, and overthrew the ink into the piano. His own description of himself sums him up!

### A DISORDERLY CREATURE.

Beethoven's music cannot be analysed in a few short moments; all that can here be done is to give some illustrations out of his pianoforte Sonatas. Of his first style, still under the influence of his predecessors' works, no illustration need be given, as it is generally pretty well understood. Of his second style "The moon-light Sonata" is a fair specimen, dreamy in the first movement, furious in the last, but time prevents more than the first movement being now rendered. Of Beethoven's third style, coldly intellectual and deeply passionate at the same time, full of unrest and of heavenly peace, of tenderness and force, a long pianoforte recital could only convey an adequate idea. Even the 33 Variations on a Valse by Diabelli, which are like a microcosmos of Beethoven's genius, are far too long to quote here. The best illustration that can be given under the circumstances is perhaps the last movement of his Sonata Opera 109, also a set of variations. The historical freak—so to say—of twin composers is again repeated—and not for the last time, as you shall hear at this period. Side by side with the almost wild restless stream of Beethoven's genius runs the gentler yet deep stream of Schubert's. Unfortunately it was never given to Frank Schubert to develope his sublime gifts to maturity. His early instruction had been neglected, and the want of solid technical knowledge is not always made good by his wonderful instinct. What is worse, his retiring disposition and gentle nature, so different from that of the noisy Beethoven, stood as the greatest obstacle in his way. Looking back at the vast treasures of art which Frank Schubert gave to the world during his 31 years of life, how much would the world now give to have prolonged an existence which began and ended in sheer want and distress? But at the time, the songs which have since enriched more than one publisher could not always fetch the price of a miserable dinner and their composer left as his whole worldy fortune a few personal effects of the value of less than three pounds. The neglect which surrounded Schubert's life is recorded by history as a burning shame on his contemporaries; and, indeed, it is hard to say which is more disgusting whether their want of heart or want of brains. Heart serves no purpose now that Schubert is dead; but the greater intelligence of later generations has acknowledged Schubert's genius; although for aught we know, some Schubert of the present day must be left to starve through want of that appreciation which the world seems capable to bestow only on those that have been long dead.

### THE ROMANTIC SCHOOL.

The classical period may be said to end here. The short period of transition which follows, with Mendelssohn as its greatest representative, there is now no time to describe. The rising romantic school has a greater claim on the few minutes which are left at our disposal. Although Schumann and Chopin—another couple of twins—were born almost in the same year with Mendelssohn—Schumann in 1810, Mendelssohn and Chopin in 1809—they represent totally different principles and tendencies. The formal beauty of the classical period is still present, but the real essence of Schumann's and Chopin's music undoubtedly consists of the feelings or moods which find expression therein. How far we are now from plain chant and vocal polliphany! But, though Schumann and Chopin are historically and æsthetically linked together, woe to the musician who attempted to render their music in the same spirit! Schumann's nature is more imaginative, Chopin's more emotional. Schumann is in sympathy with the whole universe, and inclined to attribute to the non-human world human feelings, if not passions—similar in that to the much-misunderstood and much-neglected Shelley—Chopin is more strictly human, and his moods find a readier echo in the human heart. No more characteristic example of Schumann's tendencies could be quoted than his "Scenes in the Forest," a series of nine little pieces for pianoforte. The Introduction vividly depicts, not the pastoral quiet of a sunny forest, but the feeling of peace and tranquil joy which its view arouses in the heart of a wayfarer. Then follows, 'The Hunter on the Alert;" 'Solitary Blossom.' Here Schumann's tendency to lend human life to nature is evident. The piece is full of gentle sentiment, of undefined aspirations—it is the life story of a blossom which exhales its dream of love in solitude; a sad but not passionate tale ending in a sigh. The "Cursed Spot" calls up a vision of a dark recess in the heart of a forest, where—as the few verses prefixed to the piece say—no flower grows, and the soil is soaked with human blood. 'Pleasant Landscape," destroys the impression of terror we have received, and leads us to "The Inn.' On leaving the inn from the depth of the wood we are greeted by the song of the 'Prophet-bird.' Then a "Hunting Song" stirs up the peaceful corners of the forest, and the poem ends with "Separation"—perhaps the separation of two lovers but not a separation for ever; as its sadness has no bitterness in it. While Schumann requires in the performer no small gifts of poetical imagination, Chopin requires a passionate, easily moved disposition, ready to sing and laugh one moment, to cry the next. But before proceeding to the last illustration of this lecture it may interest you to hear a short account of the instrument which Chopin chose, alone among all others, to realise his ideas: the Pianoforte.

### THE PIANOFORTE.

The pianoforte owes its origin to an attempt to overcome the technical disabilities of the harp by the use of keys. The result was an instrument more similar to a guitar than to a harp: the harpsichord. The real pianoforte—in which the strings are struck by hammers instead of being plucked—makes its appearance a century later, in 1700. Both harpsichord and pianoforte are the inventions of Italians, Paharino, and Oustofari. Next to them, musicians owe a great debt of gratitude to Sebastian Erard, who invented the repetition action which dates from 1810, and with its adoption begins the rapid development of the pianoforte towards its present perfection. The pianoforte is nowadays, the most universal musical instrument in spite of the vastness of its technique, which far exceeds that of any other instrument. To it all styles of music are equally accessible, whilst numberless technical forms of the greatest daring and beauty, exclusively its own, are inaccessible to any other instrument, and even to the Orchestra. The illustration about to be given—Chopin's Ballad in "G" minor—affords a good example of this, whilst it reveals many sides of Chopin's artistic temperament, from the expression of gentle sadness or of light-hearted joy to the wildest cry of passion. A cursory analysis of contemporary music might open up an enchanting—and instructive—vista of the music of to-morrow, though it is not so easy to judge the present, and peer into the future, as it is to review the past. But our time is over and this lecture must come to an end. It may not have amused you much, but it will have served its purpose, if it has given you a higher opinion of music than Handel's father had of it: an idle pastime.

# RUSSIA'S GOLD RESERVE.

## TELEGRAM FROM THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

WE have received the following telegram of Wednesday's date from the Russian Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg:—

"To the Editor of "The Times," London.

"In "The Times" of January 6, 1904, your Paris Correspondent, giving some particulars about Russia's war fund, says:—

"'At the time when Russia took Port Arthur, she fully expected war with Japan. When the Minister of Finance came to total up the amount of gold available in the event of a conflict, he was able to report 930,000,000 roubles, a prodigious sum for a country such as this, which is supposed to be poverty stricken. How much of that is left no one can tell.'

"Now, in your issue of March 11, 1905, I read in the article 'Is Russia Solvent?' the following passage:—

"'Her gold reserve is a colossal Humbert safe, the vaunted millions of which are unconsciously lent by her dupes for their own deception.'

"Fully appreciating the position your paper holds, and believing in your personal good faith, I beg to suggest that you should come to St. Petersburg in order to see and verify personally the gold reserve kept in the vaults of the State Bank. You may bring with you trustworthy and technically trained experts in auditing gold, bullion, and moneys.

"KOKOVTSOFF, MINISTER OF FINANCE."

To this telegram we have sent the following reply:—

"While fully appreciating your Excellency's courtesy, we regret we are unable to undertake the proposed financial investigation, which hardly comes within the province of a newspaper. We have, however, much pleasure in publishing your telegram, but must point out that your quotation from Mr. Lucien Wolf's article in "The Times" of March 11, should be read in the light of the context which expressly acknowledes the existence of a large gold reserve. The point at issue is to what extent the Russian Government can draw upon that reserve without impairing the credit of the State. "The Times," London."

(⁂ The "particulars" quoted by the Russian Minister of Finance as having been given by our Paris Correspondent in "The Times" of January 6 were themselves a "verbatim" quotation from the St. Petersburg correspondence of the "New York Herald."

The passage which M Kokovtsoff quotes from Mr. Lucien Wolf's article in "The Times" of March 11, was the concluding sentence of a paragraph dealing with the annual loss at which the business of the Russian Empire as a trading concern is carried on.

"How is this deficit covered? . . . All we can say with certainty is that it is paid out of the gold reserve of some 1,900,000,000 roubles, which the Russian Government manages to retain in the St. Petersburg Treasury and the Imperial bank, in circulation at home and in the hands of foreign bankers. But this again has to be repaid, otherwise the gold reserve would speedily disappear, and with it the last illusion of Russian solvency. In part it is made good by the native gold production, the value of which is estimated at between 30 and 40 million roubles per annum, but chiefly by fresh borrowings. The net deficit which has thus to be met, making allowance for private obligations which are probably paid by the export of securities, cannot be less than 150,000,000 roubles a year, and is probably a great deal more. In a word, the frequent appearances of the Russian Government as a borrower in the Continental money market are due, not to capital requirements that is to say, to reproductive enterprises or exceptional and transitory expenses—but almost exclusively to the normal deficiency of national income. This means that, as she is situated to-day, Russia is marching direct to insolvency. Her national balance-sheet leaves her every year deeper in debt. Her liabilities to the foreigner are more than her people can bear, and she has practically nothing to show for them. Her gold reserve is a colossal Humbert safe, the vaunted millions of which are unconsciously lent by her dupes for their own further deception."—"Times"

# INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

THE Bishop of London has received the following letter from Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India:—

My dear Lord—A short time ago, when you kindly allowed me to consult you on the present position of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, I promised to let you know what our position was as regards vacancies and candidates.

I hardly believe that the sphere of labour which is afforded by India, or the advantages which the Government can offer, are sufficiently known to recently ordained clergymen. The duties lie primarily among British soldiers, but there is a large civil population, official and unofficial, who are often entirely dependent on the Government chaplain for the supply of their spiritual needs. For example, at the military station of Lucknow, there are nearly 3,000 British troops, besides several hospitals, regimental schools, married quarters, and a large number of officers and their families to be visited. The church holds 1,200 persons, and it will be easily realised that the scope for a man of ability and eloquence is great, while the personality of a chaplain in Indian stations is greatly felt by all classes.

There are other stations at which the garrison is of similar size, with out-stations to be visited.

Your lordship will feel that the charge of souls which may fall to the lot of a chaplain in India, demands something more than a chance selection from among the clergy at home. It should, indeed, appeal to some of the most earnest and enthusiastic men in the Church for whom if they have to special qualifications and gifts, the conditions of Indian life provide peculiar opportunities of rendering valuable service.

The Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment consists of seven Bishops, seventy senior and fifty junior chaplains. Appointments of chaplains are made on probation for three years at 360£., a year with a free passage. Probationers, when confirmed, receive 400l. a year for five years, and after five more years at 520£., become senior chaplains at 640£. (In each of the above cases the approximate equivalent in sterling of the rupee payments is quoted.) They are further entitled after twenty-three years' service with an actual residence in India of twenty years, to retire on a sterling pension of 365£. per annum, with a less pension earlier in their term of service in case of breakdown of health Comparing the average stipends of livings in this country, the above sums would appear to be not illiberal for Indian service.

As all candidates require your lordship's licence before appointment, I have ventured, in view of the warm interest you expressed in the position of the Church in India, to ask whether your lordship could see any way to make its needs and opportunities known among those of younger clergy from whom the best recruits might be obtained.

We have at this moment two vacancies for appointments—one in the Madras diocese and one in Nagpore.

Applications in the first instance should be addressed to the India Office.

# A MORNING WATCH AT SEA.

(BY BARTIMEUS.)

THE sentry on the Captain's cabin paused in his occupation of polishing the buckle of his belt, and glanced at the clock. It showed a quarter to four. In fifteen minutes his vigil would be over. He buckled on his belt and resumed his noiseless beat.

The clock ticked on with exasperating slowness; occasionally from some cabin or hammock the stentorian snore of a tired man reached his ears, while the rifles, stowed in racks round the aft-deck, rattled monotonously with the roll of the ship, and from the engine-room below, like the measured pulse of some sleeping monster, came the steady throb of the engines.

3.50 a.m.! A tread is heard overhead, and a corporal of marines steps down the ladder. The two converse in whispers for a few seconds and the corporal disappears down the hatch to the flat below. Presently he knocks at the door of a lieutenant's cabin.

"Mr. ———, sir, ten minutes to four, sir!"

Its inmate grunts sleepily and switches on the electric light over his bunk. The marine moves off, bending down under the hammocks of sleeping midshipmen till he comes to one slung by the armoured door. He shakes it gently, and repeats his formula.

"Ten to four, sir!"

"What?—Oh Thanks." The occupant of the hammock sits up, blinking his eyes in the light of the lantern; then, swearing softly to himself, he slowly kicks off his blankets and "turns out."

In five minutes he is dressed: a muffler round his neck, an antiquated cap upon his head, and his legs encased in a pair of heavy sea-boots.

He ascends the ladder thoughtfully his eyes still full of sleep.

Life is a mockery—in his opinion—a hollow sham. Why on earth hadn't he gone in for the Army, or the Bar, or something which didn't necessitate turning out at 3 50 a.m. to keep a beastly morning watch?

On reaching the quarter-deck, he pauses and looks round. The fleet is in two divisions in line ahead, four battle hips in each division. On the port side a flotilla of destroyers is stationed, their green lights showing intermittently as they roll in the trough of a sea; and beyond them the dim outline of a small island is just visible in the pale moonlight.

Somewhere forward a bell strikes eight times, and as the last stroke dies away, the boats-mate's plaintive pipe is heard, calling the morning watch.

"A-a-all the port watch—sea boats' crews and reliefs fall in?"

The middy hurries on to the fore-bridge; inside the chart-house the midshipman of the middle watch is writing up the log before going below.

He looks up as the new-comer enters.

"Hullo! Got a fat head?"

"Shockin'! Anything to turn over?"

"Well, course is N. N. W., speed 60 revolutions—that's ten knots—and we're in two divisions in line ahead, columns six cables apart. The commander's order-book is on the table. Now I'm going to have a bit of baccy before turning in. Good night!"

"Good night!"

The bell strikes once, and the men are mustered and reported present to the lieutenant of the watch. He is standing on the upper-bridge with his eyes glued to the range-finder. By means of this instrument he finds his distance from the lights of the ship ahead, and woe betide him if he gets out of station on that next ahead!

Presently the corporal brings them up a bowl of hot greasy cocoa, which both officers share, drinking it in big gulps to warm themselves.

Suddenly at the masthead of the flag-ship, a light starts to blink hurriedly. An answering gleam appears at each masthead, and the flag-ship's lamp begins to stutter and wink out its message to the rest of the fleet.

A signalman, standing with the officer of the watch on the upperbridge, takes in the signal.

"Seventy-two revolutions, sir!"

The lieutenant nods briefly and places his mouth to the voice-tube which communicates his orders to the telegraph-man on the bridge beneath his feet.

Presently a rocket soars up from the flag-ship's bridge, leaving a fiery trail of sparks behind it.

"Seventy-two revolutions!" sings out the lieutenant. The man stationed at the engine-room telegraph repeats the order, to show he understands it, and turns a handle; a needle on the revolution indicator creeps round till it stops at seventy-two and a bell above his head rings in answer from the engine-room below.

The fleet has increased speed to twelve knots.

The breeze is freshening, and the men on the bridge duck their heads from time to time as a shower of spray drifts over the weather screens. The sky is turning pale in the east, and the wind brings to their nostrils the scent of heather and damp earth—a scent which none but a sailor can ever fully appreciate. The midshipman of the watch sniffs longingly.

Good old beach? he mutters.

The light gets stronger, and the faces of the men on watch look pale and wan in the chilly dawn. Near the ship a shoal of porpoises are chasing one another through the waves, and from a hen coop on the booms comes the shrill crow of a newly-awakened cockerel.

The sky in the east changes gradually from grey to primrose; a few clouds low down on the horizon are slowly becoming tinged with saffron, and the first pink flush that heralds the rising sun spreads over the grey waters.

The look-out in the fore-top hums a little tune to himself, and watches the antics of a small land-bird, which is trying to balance itself on the fore-stay.

"Pore little bloke?" he observes, reflectively. "'Spect yer wants yer breakfast, same as me."

Presently from the mess deck comes a hoarse bellow: "'Eave out! 'Eave out! Show a leg? Lash up and stow 'ammocks." And in an instant, with the hum of many voices, the battleship awakes once more to the work and routine of another day.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

# THE SEDITION IN RUSSIA.

## PAGES' PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

THE most contradictory rumours are current at St. Petersburg as regards the convocation of an Assembly for legislative purposes. It is positively stated, on the one hand, that after the Easter of the Orthodox Church there will be a new ukase of the Tsar ordaining the necessary elections. The Grand Ducal clique, however, asserts that this cannot be done before the internal disorder is thoroughly crushed.

If this latter reactionary policy is to prevail, there can be no doubt of an immediate recrudescence of terroristic deeds against high Government quarters. The revolutionary party has pledged itself before that "if a promise of representative institutions is made by the Tsar, all violent action will be desisted from." In consequence of the recent Rescript of Nicholas II., which followed immediately upon a previous manifesto in the autocratic sense, there is now a lull in territoristic action. But if the reactionary Committee at Court should succeed in reversing the promised reform, the worst may be expected.

The recent arrest of the oldest Imperial page for complicity in a plot against the Tsar is the talk of the Russian capital, though in public the details are hushed up. He is the son of Admiral Werchowski. In his quality as Director of Military Education Affairs, Grand Duke Constantine has taken the inquiry into the case in his hands. Young Werchowski is said to have been affected declared to be in his mind; but no credence is given to this explanation. Another page, Rutulin, is charged with having distributed revolutionary proclamations among the men of the Grenadier regiment on horseback.

Even as at Gross-Lichterfelde, near Berlin, the Imperial pages—all sons of noblemen—are selected from the institution existing there, for personal service, on the occasion of festivities, in the German Emperor's castle, so there is a similar custom in Russia; and there, too, the young men belong to the aristocracy. They are generally the sons of superior military officers or of officials of high rank. Since the last three years, however, the Russian pages for obvious reasons of security, do personal service in the inner rooms of the Imperial family. What a political fermentation, a letter from St. Petersburg says, there must be in the families even of the highest nobility, if Imperial pages are ready to participate in a conspiracy against the person of the Tsar—nay, to make positive preparations for carrying out the plot!"

# PETROL CARS OR ELECTRIC TRAMS.

AT a meeting of the Shoreditch Borough Council, it was resolved to urge upon the London County Council to acquire an experiment with one petrol car—to cost £900—on the South London or on the North Metropolitan Tramway Company's system, and ascertain the results in comparison with electric cars.

In a report presented by the Highways Committee it was claimed that the Shoreditch proposal for petrol cars would cost 2d. per mile less than motor omnibuses by the saving on rubber tyres. They had drawings of a Wolseley Company's petrol motor tramcar with an estimate of running cost based on a practical experiment, of 3.2d. per car mile, which was considerably less than the most favourable electrical costs. The Committee thought that the estimated capital saving calculated by the petrol car system in the Town Clerk's report of £389,000 over the conduit system and £185,000 over the overhead was rather under than over the mark, as the cost of petrol cars was taken at the L. C. C. figure of £1 300 each, whereas they could now be got for £900, which on 600 cars would make a saving of £240,000 on petrol cars above that estimated by the Town Clerk, and this price with wider competition was likely to fall lower.

# Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

# Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

# Bishop's Tonules

## A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

# Bishop's Tonules

## A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

**Note** There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

An apostrophe in rhymed couplets to the spirit of Russia at the present time should be in "heroic" measure if anything should, and from this point of view Mr. George Meredith's selection of the octosyllable (iambic tetrameter) couplet in the "Times" has a certain interest. The eighteenth century quite made up its mind that the "heroick metre" of the English language should be the iambic penta-meter couplet of Dryden and Pope. Scott was the first to reopen the question in the introduction to "Marmion," in which he doubted the suitability of the heroic couplet to the English language—the line was either too short or too long. Very ingeniously he pointed out that in the first half-dozen lines of Pope's "Homer" every line is padded out to the required length by means of a more or less superfluous adjective.

Achilles' wrath to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess sing
That wrath that sent to Pluto's gloomy reign
The souls of mighty chiefs in battle slain,
Whose bones unburied on the desert shore
Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore.

The verse certainly gains in speed and does not lose much in meaning with the italicised words left out.

Byron, on the other hand, mistrusted the "fatal facility" of the octosyllabic couplet, as the poet who wrote the "Bride of Abydos" in four days and the "Prisoner of Chillon" in two had good cause to do. Since our poets gave up writing epics, whether in books or cantos, the question has not been a burning one, except perhaps among the translators. Conington, for instance, used the octosyllabic couplet, varied, as Scott varied it, with the metre of Chaucer's "Sir Thopas," for his translation of Virgil's "Æneid." On the other hand, he completed Worsley's translation of the "Odyssey" in the Spenserian stanza. Most people would agree that it would have been more appropriate to have used Scott's galloping measure for Homer and Spenser's highly wrought, stately stanza for Virgil. However, we have now Mr. George Meredith writing distinctly heroic verse in the octosyllabic couplet, and so, consciously or unconsciously, endorsing the opinion of Scott.

Many people must have rubbed their eyes when they opened their paper to see a Minister of the Tsar reassuring the "Times" as to Russia's gold reserve and inviting the editor to come and see for himself; and the editor declining, as coldly as any Prime Minister declining a deputation, on the ground that it would serve no useful purpose. This is, of course, by no means the first time that the somewhat pontifical comments of the "Times" on the domestic affairs of foreign countries have been the subject of explicit remonstrance by the Minister of the State concerned, although they have been usually conveyed through diplomatic channels. In the fifties when Delane's cathedral utterances shook the thrones of Europe, very sore feeling was provoked in official circles in France by his caustic comments on the coup d'etat and the subsequent government of Napoleon III., and much of the friction in the negotiations between England and France as to the settlement of the Crimean War were directly ascribed to Delane by the French Minister. The writer has seen a manuscript letter from a certain English Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Delane remonstrating with him on his somewhat acid and pragmatical criticisms of French affairs. Delane's reply was what one might have expected, and its contents are shortly to be given to the public in an important piece of political biography.

In a Parliamentary paper on the ventilation of the House of Commons Dr. M. H. Gordon recommends that in the debating chamber pans of water should be used for moistening the atmosphere, in order that the increased avidity for moisture that air obtains through its temperature being raised should be satisfied. This is only one of a series of experiments to purify the atmosphere of the House, which is notoriously bad, although it is very much improved since the days when, instead of the noble Embankment as a frontage, there was nothing between the House and the river but a low and muddy foreshore. The air was at that time so pestilential that, as one may read in the social memories of two generations ago, the limits of the season in town were defined by the hot weather, and society fled out of town as if from the plague when the mud of the Thames foreshore began to bask in the sun. Much has been done since then, as anyone who descends beneath the floor of the House can discover for himself. There the air is passed through screens of cotton, wool in order that the impurities may be left behind before it is driven into the House.

If there was much tinsel in the late Lord Anglesey's character, there was at any rate one strand of pure gold, as is well attested by his personal friends. The following story from a Monte Carlo journal is an illustration. A young journalist found himself stranded in a Continental capital absolutely without means. He was on the point of being turned out of his hotel when a £50 note thrust under his door, relieved him of his difficulties. It was not until afterwards that he discovered that his unknown benefactor was the Marquis of Anglesey, who had heard of the state of his affairs.

A correspondent adds to the naturalist's lengthening list of strange nesting-places:—It occurred at a gamekeeper's lodge, near Shrewsbury. At the back of the house was a small place used for hanging bacon and hams and shot game, and this was well ventilated by a broken window frame. One morning, when the gamekeeper's wife went to cut the breakfast rations from one of the hanging hams she was surprised to hear a twittering around her, and the darting flight of a swallow caused her to look for the source of all the commotion. What was her astonishment to find, on examination, that the swallow had built her nest of wetted clay around the top of the shank of the hanging ham. For some time the nest was shown as a curiosity to visitors, and even the cutting of the breakfast ham had to wait until the young swallows were hatched and had taken to flight. It is considered most unlucky in the country to destroy a swallow's nest.

It is seventy-six years since Oxford and Cambridge crews first strove together on the Thames, and a good many changes have taken place in the time. For one thing the course over which they rowed their first race was not from Putney to Mortlake, but from Hambleden Lock to Henley, a stretch of the Thames, which includes the famous Henley Regatta course and something more. Then the first race was not rowed in the spring, as it always is now, and very often quite early in the morning on account of the tide, but in the afternoon of a delightful June day. It was not a contest between dark and light blue but between the dark blue of Oxford and the light pink of Cambridge, the blue winning a brilliant victory.

The greatest change that has taken place since the first University boat race is in the craft. Eight-oar boats had only just been introduced, and they were totally different things from the light, frail craft of to-day, as they needed to be, for at that time fouling was held to be quite legitimate, and that was a fact that had to be taken into account in the building of boats for racing purposes. Those two eight-oars of 1829 were, it has been said, heavy and substantial enough to have made the Channel passage in a gale of wind. It is only since 1856 that the race has been an annual event.

Dissolutions, like other deaths, often come when they are least expected and least desired, and the country has been called upon to elect a new Parliament at all times of the year. The one month which, more than any other, has been avoided for a general election—though it has not always been possible to avoid it—is October. Where there has been any choice, March and April may be considered to have been the favourite months for the actual contests in the past, and next to them comes July. A general election in June has not been infrequent, but May has not often been chosen for the election time though very frequently as the month for a dissolution; and so have August, September, and November. Both dissolutions and elections have often fallen in December January, and February.

If there can be said to be any rule in the matter it would appear to be to avoid October either for dissolution or election, and to appeal to the electorate either at the end of the old year or beginning of the new. Considerations of the old and new register and of agricultural work are of course very important factors in determining the time for a dissolution, very much depending upon whether the old or the new register or a light or a heavy agricultural poll will be favourable to the Government making appeal to the country. Of late years holidays have also had to be considered.

A correspondent declares that the King is a merciless roaster, and illustrates:—A distinguished naval officer recently had the misfortune to lay himself open to the Royal banter. But he came off quits at dinner. He was dining sparingly, and the King noticed it. Why, said he, what is the matter with you? You have eaten practically nothing all day. What are you living on? Chaff, your Majesty, replied the officer with much solemnity; and the King laughed and admitted that the honours were even.

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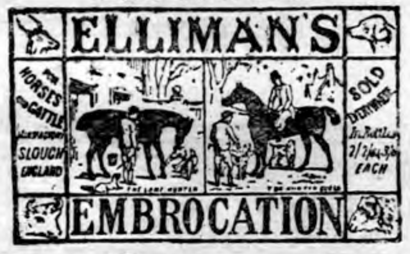

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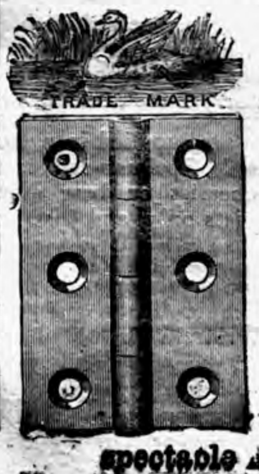

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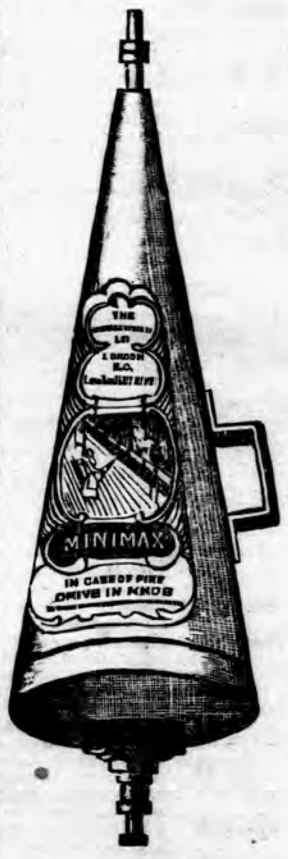
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## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A "BILIOUS temperament" is supposed to be irritable, brusque, choleric, or as Hamlet said, splenetic and rash. The Journal de Physiotherapie has published results of experiments made to trace the source of this temperament. Frogs were inoculated with bile and their muscles excited by electricity. It appears that small doses of bile or constituents of bile in the blood excite the muscles, but large doses have rather the contrary effect, as in the case of paralysing poisons. A small proportion of bile in the blood makes the muscles contract suddenly and intensely when electrically excited. A strong dose makes them act rapidly, but not so energetically, and these effects seem due to bilirubine in the bile. Its action on the heart requires more investigation, but the motor nerves are also excited by it.

It appears, moreover, that the bilious and cholemic are subject to hyper-excitability of the brain, and hyper-activity of the mind, when the cholemia is weak and recent, but when the cholemia is of old standing and intense, especially if the nervous system was already enfeebled, the contrary effects of depression, asthenia, intellectual and moral uneasiness, dysphoria lassitude, tendency to melancholy and sadness, are observed. There are thus two sorts of billious subject, one produced by feeble cholemia or small doses of bile, and characterised by hyper-excitability and hyper-activity, the other, owing to larger doses of bile and characterised by melancholy, asthenia, and general depression.

The Abbe Moreux in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the, constitution of sun spots, with special reference to the great February spot, propounds a theory of the phenomenon. He regards a spot as a superheated region of the sun, where the phenomena of radiation no longer exist, because the intense heat favours dissociation of the chemical matter. If the surface layer of the photosphere is alone affected we have veiled spots. If the dissociation is deeper there are layers of clouds one over the other, containing new chemical combinations, as in the penumbral rays.

Dr. Shaw, F. R. S., secretary to the Meteorlogical Council, in a paper to the Royal Society, has given evidence to show that the yield of wheat in a year depends on the rainfall of the previous autumn (September, October, November), it being greater when the autumn is drier.

Sugar obtained by electrolysis is the subject of a German patent in the name of Count Botho, Skhwerm. The process, which is intended to be industrial, consists in treating the juice of beetroots with an electrical current and forming an alkaline syrup. Results given by an apparatus at Kleinwansleben are so far satisfactory, but it remains to be seen whether the process will revolutionise the sugar industry.

M.M, Gullstrand and Von Rohr have invented an achromatic lens known as the verant, which is made by the well known firm of Carl Zeiss, and gives the stereoscopic or solid effect to an ordinary single photograph.

Dr. Warbasse, of the German Hospital, New York, in the Annals of Surgery describes a man-ostrich operated on for tetanus caused by foreign bodies in the stomach. He gained his living by swallowing nails, penknives, &c In 1900 he was seized with convulsions, and two keys, two watch chains, fourteen nails, five hair-pins, and over 120 ordinary pins were taken from his stomach. He continued his calling, and in 1904 entered the German Hospital for tetanic convulsions. The radiograph showed a body like a nest in him, and on opening the stomach it was found to consist of seven keys, seven penknives, twenty nails, a little spoon, a button-hook, an ordinary pin, and two watch chains. The penknives had been swallowed five and the button-hook ten months before. Two months after the operation, the man-ostrich left the hospital cured, but whether he resumed his gastronomic feats is not stated.

Messrs. Willows and Peck, in a paper to the Royal Society, have shown that radium beta rays extinguish the spark from a Wimshurs electrical machine. Lenard rays produce a similar effect, but not Rontgen rays.

M. Sabat, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, reports that radium beta rays increase the electric resistance of metal wires, perhaps by striking the molecules and generating heat.

According to Dr. Holland, an X ray examination is an excellent way of diagnosing a thoracic aneurism and it is also useful in watching the progress of consumption.

Russian warships disabled at Port Arthur by torpedoes or mines had a surprising way of reappearing to fight again, and the mystery is explained in the "Scientific American." Watertight caissons were put over the holes made in their hulls until new frames and plating replaced the old.

Not much is known yet about the seventh satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Dr. Perrine at the Lick Observatory. Whether the sixth and seventh revolve round Jupiter in the same direction as the inner five satellites is an open question. Their distances from the planet probably lie between six and eight million miles.

"Seen before" is the name given to a curious mental impression some feel of being in precisely the same circumstances before, although that is not the case. An instance of the phenomenon was brought before the Society of Neurology, Paris recently by M. Ballet. A woman, on going into a room before she has time to examine persons or articles in detail, feels sure that she recognises some of them; in other words, that she has seen them before. The heard before is another variety of the phenomenon, which, according to Ballet, implies a state of psychasthenia, or cerebral insufficiency, and is not an exaggeration of memory. It may, however, be a defect of perception rather than of memory.

Perhaps, after all, it is nothing more than imperfect or partial suggestion. We mean that something in the thing seen or heard awakens or suggests an old recollection of something like it, and so gives a momentary impression that it has been seen or heard before. The phenomenon does not seem very uncommon, and if we are not in error Christopher North once threw out the explanation that it might be caused by one hemisphere of the brain acting a little behind the other so as to produce a sort of double consciousness. Wigan drew attention to it as far back as 1844,

The wireless telegraph station at Cape Hatteras (according to the "Western Electrician," Chicago) has communicated direct with Key West, Florida, about 800 miles distant, and with Cape Code. It is proposed, according to the same journal, to establish, wireless communication between San Francisco and Panama, Kansas City, Porto Rico, and elsewhere in the Gulf and also to connect San Francisco with Hawaii, the Philippines, and Far East.

"Flavour is undoubtedly a great promoter of digestive success, "says the Lancet" It is not quite clear, however, why for example, a person takes mustard with ham pork, or beef and not with mutton; vinegar with salad or lobster and not with ham or other foods in generalising, however it would appear that condiments are chosen to accompany those foods which are less digestible or which are richer than others. Mutton, for example, is more digestible than beef, pork, or duck, and it is to these three that mustard is generally added. Vinegar, again, is known to soften the hard fibre of both meat and vegetables; hence it probably renders such foods as crab lobster, salmon, salads, red cabbage, and walnuts less tough and more digestible. Vinegar in dressing and sauces probably has a similar action. As a rule the increased amount of soluble or extractive matters in a food is in direct relation to its digestibilty and nourishing value, not that the extractive principles are in themselves nourishing, but because they are appetising and promote the flow of digestive juices. To the man with robust appetite the presence of tasty extractives or the use of condiments is probably superfluous. Bread and cheese and beer form a most enjoyable meal after brisk exercise in the open country air, but during sedentary occupation in very little relish is experienced for such a simple repast. Hunger is the best sauce, but failing hunger, the appetite must be coaxed, and herein lies the true uses of sauces, condiments, and other aids.

The habit of partaking of highly-seasoned food accounts very largely for the decline in the consumption of light elegant wines of the claret type. The bouquet and flavour of a delicate wine are completely spoiled by rich-tasting sauces or spices. Salt is perhaps the commonest condiment of all, and yet man practically stands alone amongst animals as a regular consumer of it in the more or less pure state and as a definite adjunct to his food. Salt is present in most foods, but the amount in the majority of cases would not appear to satisfy man's needs or he would not instinctively add more. Moreover, salt may not necessarily exist in the free state in foods of natural origin, but may be loosely combined with organic constituents. There can be little doubt that salt plays a greater part than that of a mere condiment in the body, for it possesses solvent powers which, besides 'drawing out' the flavour of food, facilitate the absorption, more particularly of proteid and thus increase tissue metabolism. The pleasures of feeding would be very decidedly diminished if salt and condiments were banished from our tables. It is noteworthy, moreover, that amongst condiments most of them, whilst favouring the digestive processes, are antiseptic, so that their action tends to counteract any disposition to undesirable ferementation.

## AMERICAN "STRIKE-BREAKERS."

### A DANGEROUS PROFESSION.

NEW YORK, March 13.—In organizing a strike, American labour unions have found their most formidable opponents in the regularly organized "strike-breakers." Among the leaders of this class, no individual has attained greater notoriety than James Farley, who has been chiefly instrumental in securing the victory for the Interborough Company in the recent New York Subway strike. All the big strikes that have failed during the last seven years may be said to have been smashed by Farley and his men. The backbone of his force consists of 500 men in his employ, ready to leave their occupation at a moment's notice and assemble at his orders. Antipathy to unionism outrages on independent labour or a mere spirit of adventure have bended them together. They often take their lives in their hands. Farley himself is covered with scars—evidence of desperate affrays, in which knives, pistols, and clubs have been used without scruple. The Subway strike was to exception on the score of violence. In spite of the 3,500 policemen detailed to watch the stations and trains, the strikers succeeded in dragging many of the new hands from the cars, and beat some severely in the hope of driving them away by intimidation.

FARLEY'S METHODS.

Farley met this violence by distributing his men as guards. He directed operations from his own headquarters in conjunction with the company which employed his services. He seemed ubiquitous and whenever there was any danger of a riot was sure to be near the spot quietly giving his orders, which are implicitly obeyed by his men. He is a stalwart, muscular man, two inches over six feet and his first line men are picked for individual strength as well as for their value as handy mechanics. After these strike-breakers have made it safe for non-union men to work, they are gradually withdrawn, receiving their pay and fares from Farley, his employers having during the strike housed and fed them. There is hardly any more dangerous occupation than this of strike-breaking, but apparently it has no terrors for Farley. He has concentrated upon himself the fiercest hatred, which his latest success is unlikely to lessen.

## THE INSURRECTION IN THE YEMEN.

### FOUR THOUSAND TURKISH CASUALTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Notwithstanding the urgent necessity of sending reinforcements to the Yemen, the negotiations for the chartering of transports from the different shipping companies have come to nothing on account of the intrigues and questions of bakshish involved.

The Minister of War has received orders to hold a number of Nizani battalions belonging to the Third Salonika Army Corps in readiness for service in the Yemen, these troops being replaced by Redif battalions in Macedonia. It is believed, however, that this unprecedented step will be finally abandoned, in view of the grave consequences to which it might give rise. It is even doubtful whether the troops would consent to go to the Yemen.

The casualties sustained by the Imperial forces in the fighting in the Yemen since the outbreak of the insurrection are estimated at between four and five thousand.—Reuter.

## HIGH COURT.—April 10.

**Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR**

**For Judgment.**

1315—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosa Hajee Joomas Noreni and others vs Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Ahmed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and T D and Co

**As to Contribution and Costs.**

1331—1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others—Craigie L and O and S B and N

**Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.**

**To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.**

129—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Laxmishanker and another—K B Mehta and Ratonjee R and K

**Appeal for hearing and final disposal.**

1362-02—Wadia G and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia and another vs Raja Bahadur Chaturbhujdas Goverdhandas—Tyabjee D and Co

**Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI,**

**Summary Suits for hearing in Chambers.**

190-05—Crawford B and Co—The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris vs Sam Yee Co Ld

**Petition for hearing in Chambers.**

In re Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in re Surdar's Carbonic acid Inventions Syndicate Co Ld.

M B Chothia—Jesangbhoy Maganbhoy and Co and others—Petitioners Crawford B and Co J P Dastur and Payne and Co for Share holders.

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

**For final Consent Decree.**

112-02—Bicknedl M and R—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Modi and others—Crawford B and Co

**Testamentary Suits.**

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement

20-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pai and others—Chitnis M and N

2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavahad widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

**Long Causes**

751-03—Nadirshaw T B Ganjaiam vs S Namdeo Vanjari—Bai K and M part heard

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Ezekill and others—Crawford B and Co—Syane and Co—Little and Co

611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupcoover bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G

449-0[illegible]—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally ond others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjie Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee s Ganny H Oojeveman—Captain and V

**Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR**

**For final Consent Decree.**

517-99—272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ibrahim Haindadey and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jetekar and others—Crawford B and Co—M and M—Capt and V and M and D

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

**Long Causes.**

199-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Maganlal Jethanand and others vs Hajee Abdul Rehman Shiraze—Craigie L and O—Part heard

62[illegible]-4—M B Chothia Ramchandra Megha and Co vs Raghoo nath Makoond—Edgelw G and W

799-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee v Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Rahimudin—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement

842-04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M

23-04—Edgelow G and W—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallubhai and another—Bhaishanker K and G

65[illegible]-04—Wadia and G—Hirrabai widow vs Framjee J Kathok and others—Bicknell M and R and A—D and Co

**Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR,**

**After the Appeal Court business is over.**

**For Judgment.**

743-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mehomedj Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P

**For Dismissal.**

86-03—Unwalla and P—Ghanchi Sulleman Ahmed vs Dhuncorebai and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

237-93—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina Abdulla Khanbin Abdul Rehman—Payne and Co

15-93—Payne and Co—Abdulla Khanbin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyodina—Ardeshir H D and Co

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

**Long Causes.**

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sulleman Sehani vs Mahomedbin Abdool Hoosein and another—Mirza and M—Part heard

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canjee and another—Daphtary and F

602-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntokbai vs Rambhavaboo widow and others—Edgelow G and W—J P Dastur for trial of Issues

841-04—Khanderao S and L—Jeunbai widow and others vs Hakim Sadumiya Imam Saheb end another—Nadersha and T—For postponement

753 04—In person—Bhanibai widow vs Valjee Khoda and P—K B Metha

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

864 04—M B Chothia Bomonjee Shapoorjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another—Payne and Co

28-05—K J Billimoria Damodar Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowanishanker B Dadarker and another—Unwalla and P

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B K G and W—T D and Co

747-04—K B Mehta Ruttonjee Byramjee Bhathina vs Rustomjee B Bhathina and others—Pestonjee R and K

650-01—Smetham B and N—Vallabhdas Naranjee and others Kooverjee Jivraj and others—Mansuklal J and H

14-02—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and others vs Janardhan Sowlaram and others—Dikshit and D—E G and Co

240-02—Bicknell M and R—Khadesabai widow vs Hoorbai widow and others—Captain and V

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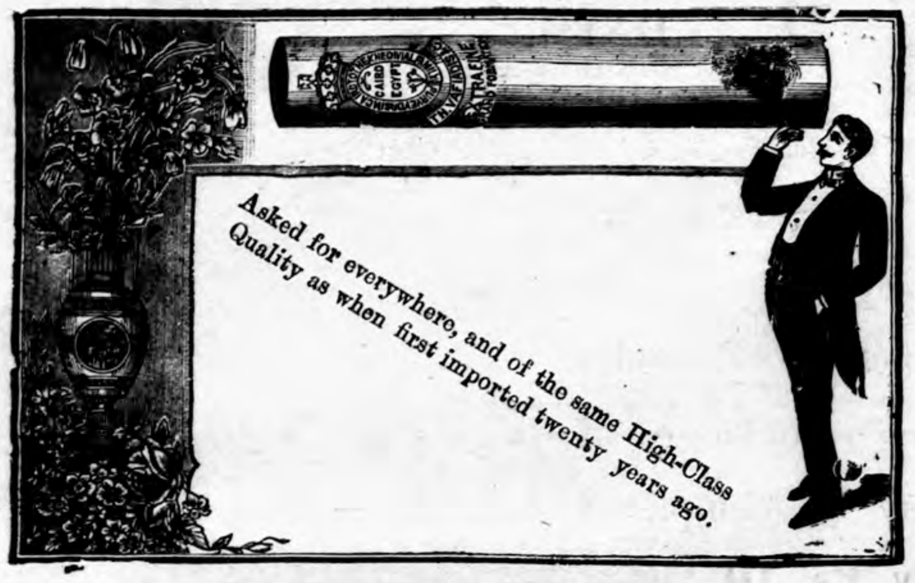
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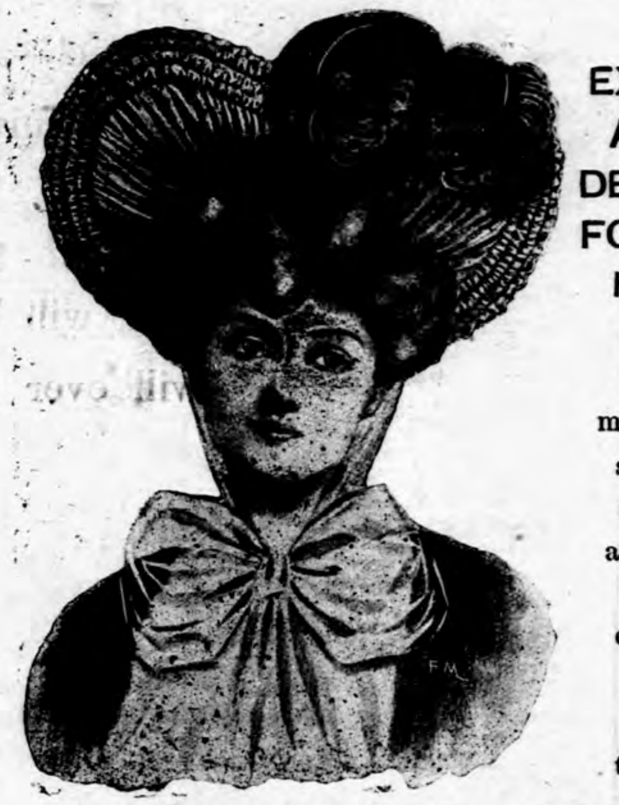

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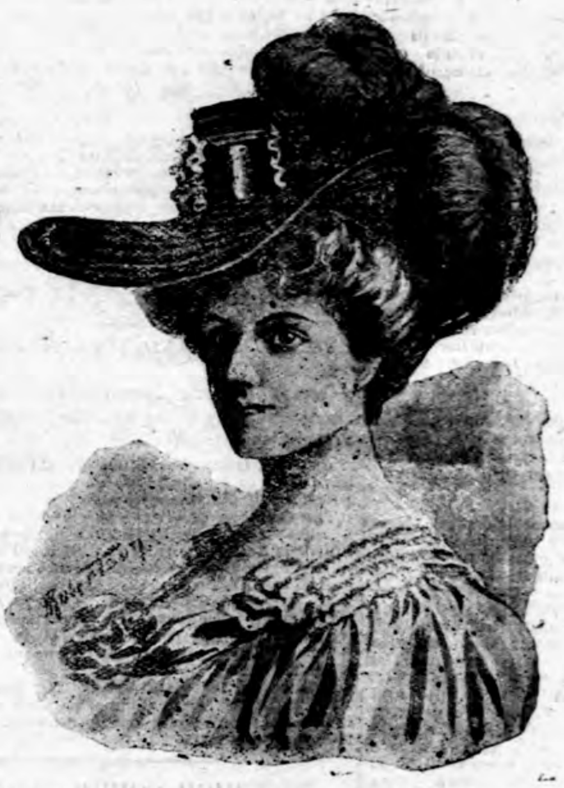

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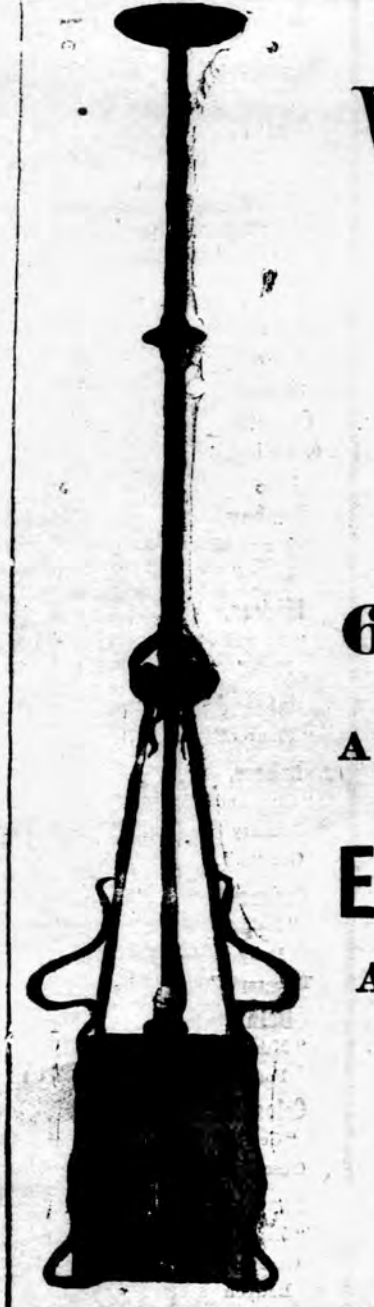

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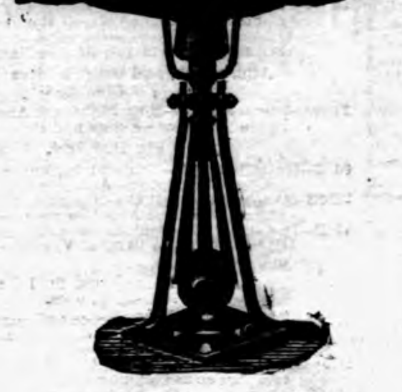

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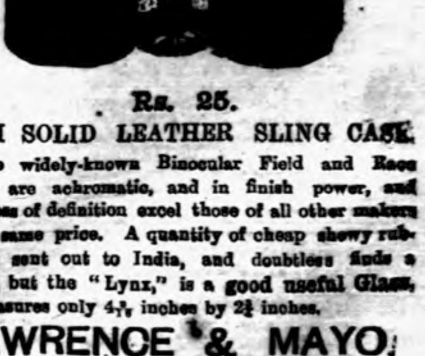

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